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WASHINGTON, JULY 7, 1851.

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For the National Era.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER VII.—*The Mother's Struggle.*

It is impossible to conceive of a human creature more wholly desolate and forlorn than Eliza, when she turned her footsteps from Uncle Tom's cabin.

Her husband's sufferings and dangers, the danger of her child, all blended in her mind with a confused and stunning sense of the risk she was running in leaving the only home she had ever known, and cutting loose from the protection of a friend whom she loved and revered. Then there was the parting from every familiar object—the place where she had grown up, the trees under which she had played, the groves where she had walked many an evening in happier days, by the side of her young husband—everything, as it lay in the clear moonlight, seemed to speak reproachfully to her, and ask her whither could she go from a home like that?

But stronger than all was maternal love, wrought into a paroxysm of frenzy by the near approach of a fearful danger. Her boy was old enough to have walked by her side, and in an indifferent case she would only have led him by the hand; but now she have thought of putting him out of her arms made her shudder, and she strained him to her bosom with a convulsive grasp as she went rapidly forward. The frosty ground creaked beneath her feet, and she trembled at the sound; every quaking leaf and fluttering shadow sent the blood backward to her heart, and quickened her footsteps. She wondered within herself at the strength that seemed to be come upon her, for she felt the weight of her boy as if it had been a feather, and every flutter of fear seemed to increase the supernatural strength that bore her on, while from her pale lips burst forth, in frequent ejaculations, the prayer to a Friend above—"Lord, help! Lord, save me!"

If it were *your* Harry, mother, or your Willie, that were going to be torn from you by a brutal trader, to-morrow morning—if you had seen the man, and heard that the papers were signed and delivered, and you had only from twelve o'clock till morning to make good your escape, how fast could you walk? How many miles could you make in these few brief hours, with the darling at your bosom—the only sleep head on your shoulder—the small, soft arms trustingly holding on to your neck?

For the child slept; at first the novelty and alarm kept him waking; but his mother so hurriedly repressed every breath or sound, and so assured him that if he were only still, she would certainly save him, that he clung quietly round her neck, only asking, as he found himself sinking to sleep—

"Mother, I don't need to keep awake, do I?"

"No, my darling; sleep if you want to."

"But mother, if I do get asleep, you won't let him get me."

"No! so may God help me!" said his mother, with a paler cheek and a brighter light in her large dark eyes.

"You're sure, aint you, mother?"

"Yes, *sure!*" said the mother, in a voice that startled herself, for it seemed to her to come from a spirit within, that was no part of her; and the boy dropped his little weary head on her shoulder, and was soon asleep. How the touch of those warm arms, the gentle breathings that came in her neck, seemed to add fire and spirit to her movements. It seemed to her as if strength poured into her in electric streams, from every gentle touch and movement of her sleeping, confiding child. Sublime is the dominion of the mind over the body, that for a time can make flesh and nerve impregnable, and string the sinews, like steel, so that the weak become so mighty!

The boundaries of the farm, the grove, the wood-lot, passed by her dizzily as she passed on, and still she walked, leaving one familiar object after another, slacking not, pausing not, till reddening daylight found her many a long mile from all traces of any familiar objects upon the open highway.

She had often been with her mistress, to visit some connections in the little village of T——, not far from the Ohio river, and knew the road well. To go thither, to escape across the Ohio river, were the first hurried outlines of her plan of escape—beyond which she could only hope in God.

When horses and vehicles began to move along the highway, with that keen and alert perception peculiar to a state of excitement, and which seems to be a sort of instinct, she was become wary; her headlong pace and distracted air might bring on her remark and suspicion. She therefore put the boy on the ground, and, adjusting her dress and bonnet, she walked on at as rapid a pace as she thought consistent with the preservation of appearances. In her little bundle she had provided a store of cakes and apples, which she used as expedients for quieting the boy's speed of the child—rolling the apple some yards before them, when the boy would run with all his might after it; and this ruse, often repeated, carried them over many a half mile.

After a while they came to a thick patch of woodland, through which murmured a clear brook. As the child complained of hunger and thirst, she climbed over the fence with him; and sitting down behind a large rock which concealed them from the road, she gave him a breakfast out of her little package. The boy wondered and grieved that she could not eat, and when, putting his arms round her neck, he tried to wedge some of his cake into her mouth, it seemed to her that the rising in her throat would choke her.

"No, no, Harry, darling, mother can't eat till you are safe. We must go on—on—till we come to the river." And she hurried again into the road, and again constrained herself to walk regularly and composedly forward.

She was many miles past any neighborhood where she was personally known. If she should chance to meet any who knew her, she reflected that the well-known business of the family would be of itself a blind to suspicion, as making it an unlikely supposition that she could be a fugitive. As she was also so white as not to be known as of colored lineage, without a critical survey, and her child was white also, it was much easier for her to pass on unsuspected.

On this presumption, she stopped at noon at a neat farm-house, to rest herself, and buy some dinner for herself and self—for as the danger decreased with the distance, the supernatural tension of the nervous system lessened, and she found herself both weary and hungry.

"The good woman, kindly and gossiping, seemed rather pleased than otherwise, with having somebody come in to talk with, and accepted without examination Eliza's statement that she was going on a little piece to spend a week with her friends"—all which she hoped in her heart might prove strictly true.

An hour before sunset she entered the village of T——, by the Ohio river, weary and footsore, but still strong in heart. Her first glance was at the river, winding its lifeless course between her and the Canaan of liberty on the other side.

It was now early spring, and the river was swollen and broad, and the ice-floes of the north were swinging heavily to and fro in the turbid waters. Owing to the peculiar form of the shore on the Kentucky side, the land bending far out into the waters, the ice had been lodged and detained in great quantities, and the narrow channel which swept round the bend was full of ice, piled one on the other—thus forming a temporary barrier to the descendingice, which lodged and formed a great undulating raft, filling up the whole river, and extending almost to the Kentucky shore.

Eliza stood for a moment contemplating this unfavorable aspect of things, which she saw at once must prevent any early attempt from running, and then turned into a small public house on the bank, to make a few inquiries.

The house, she saw, was busy in various frizzing and stewing operations over the fire, preparatory to the evening meal, stopped, with a fork in her hand, as Eliza's sweet and plaintive voice arrested her.

"What is it?" she said.

"Isn't there any ferry or boat that takes people over to Canada, to-night?"

"No, indeed," said the woman, "the boats has stopped running."

Eliza's look of dismay and disappointment struck the woman, and she added, inquiringly—

"May be your wanting to get over?—anybody sick? ye seem mighty anxious."

"Is there any way that's very dangerous," said Eliza. I never heard of it till last night, and I've walked quite a piece to-day, in hopes to get to the ferry."

"Well, now, that's onlucky," said the woman, whose motherly sympathies were much aroused; "I'm re'ly consarned for ye. Solomon!" she called, from the window, towards a small back building. A man in leather apron and very dirty hands appeared at the door.

"I say, Sol," said the woman, "is that ar man going to take them folks over to-night?"

"He said he should try, if twas any way prudent," said the man.

"There's a man a piece down here, that's going over with some truck this evening, if he dares to; he'll be in here to supper to-night, so you'd better set down and wait. That's a sweet little fellow," said the woman, offering him a chair.

But the child, wholly exhausted, cried with weariness.

"Poor fellow! he isn't used to walking, and I've hurried him on so," said Eliza.

"Well, take him into this room," said the woman, opening into a small bed-room, where stood a comfortable bed. Eliza laid the weary boy upon it, and held his hands in hers till he was fast asleep. For her there was no rest. As a fire in her vitals, the thought of her pursuers urged her on, and she gazed with longing eyes on the sullen, curging waters that lay between her and liberty.

Here we must take our leave of her for the present, to follow the course of her pursuers.

"Though Mrs. Shelby had promised that the dinner should be hurried on table, yet it was soon seen, as the thing has often been seen before, that it required more than one to make a bargain. So, although the order was fairly given out in Haley's hearing, and carried to Aunt Chloe by at least half a dozen messengers, yet that dignitary only gave certain very gruff snorts, and tones of her head, and went on with every operation in an unusually leisurely and circumstantial manner. For some singular reason, an impression seemed to reign among the servants generally, that missis would not be particularly delighted by Master Haley's bargain; and that a number of counter accidents occurred constantly, to retard the course of things. One buckled wight continually to upset the gravy, and then gravy had to be got up *de novo*, with due care and formality, Aunt Chloe watching and stirring with dogged precision, answering shortly to all suggestions of helpers, that she "warrant a going to have raw gravy on the table, to help nobody's catchings." One tumbled down with the water, and had to go to the spring for more; and another precipitated the butter into the path of events, and there was from time to time giggling news brought into the kitchen that massr Haley was mighty onceasy, and kept a-lookin' out his kin' cheer no ways, but was a walkin and stalkin to the winders and through the porch.

The same kind of fate, for some reason, an impression seemed to reign among the servants generally, that missis would not be particularly delighted by this job. For some great reason, the tones of her head, and went on with every operation in an unusually leisurely and circumstantial manner. For some singular

batants, or leaped the precipitous bank to find a grave in the waters beneath, and "Sleep that sleep which knows no waking," until "the sea shall give up the dead that are in it."

I could easily conceive how men, during the excitement of an engagement, might be driven over this precipice. The mind at this height seems lost to all consideration of the dangerous elevation; and once or twice I found myself within three or four feet of the edge of the precipice, the opposite steep side of the river appearing to be only a continuation of the ground over which I had incautiously strolled, having imprudently climbed a fence which has been wisely placed to prevent accidents.

At length I descended by a path through the woods, and when I reached the road which runs to the towers over which the cables pass, thought I had reached the main road, and was surprised to find myself at least a hundred feet above the surface of the river. By following this road a short distance I met with a path, and by catching hold of the bushes descended in security.

I have never met with a description of these heights; and would strenuously advise tourists to the Niagara Falls not to return without paying them a visit, as they are, in my estimation, better worth seeing than even the Falls themselves. There indeed they may behold one of the greatest wonders of nature; but there is nothing else worth contemplating—there is no expanded view, no distant lake, no peaceful village within the range of view; and while the beholder is lost in amazement in contemplating the foaming cataract dashing into the gulf below, he looks in vain for a distant prospect to relieve his astonished mind.

Having recrossed the bridge, I remained a short time at the toll-house, the keeper of which I found intelligent and communicative. On my way back, I stopped at a farm-house to inquire if the party had returned. The woman I found there expressed much pleasure at seeing the Masons pass; her father, she said, was a Mason, and had walked in procession with General Washington, fifty years since, at New York.

Poor woman, her heart had been riven by the shafts of death, and of all her children, one only remained to gladden her heart. She still retained however all her womanly fortitude, and performs with alacrity, in her humble sphere, the duties of a wife and a mother.

About five o'clock we all again embarked on board the steamer; and as the vessel quitted the wharf, the band played to those who had assembled to view our departure, the plaintive air of "Burns' Farewell." Soon we repassed the American fort, again were on the broad bosom of the Ontario, and by ten o'clock had reached the wharf at Toronto.

It was my intention when I commenced this letter to have given an account of the immense River Saguenay, and that of De Loup, below Quebec, to which points steamers run from that city; but this I must reserve for my next. Meantime, I must devote its conclusion to legislative proceedings, which are about to assume a deeper interest as the termination of the session approaches.

The clergy reserve question comes up for discussion to-day, when a motion for an address of thanks to the Queen, for the favorable notice which has been taken of that of last session, for their surrender to the local Legislature.

Last night the subject of a church establishment incidentally came up, on the second reading of a bill to incorporate the Church of England Society at Montreal and Quebec, and which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A motion was also made by Mr. McKenzie, for returns of the affairs of the Great Western Railroad Company, which has applied for additional powers, who contended that before these were awarded, some information should be given to the House of its present state and condition, and which he considers does not possess public confidence.

It appears to me that Sir Allan McNab, who represents the company in the House, would have pursued a wiser course, had he yielded to the application. But its having been made by McKenzie was sufficient to insure its failure, and who was supported by only one member, who had seconded his motion. There was a good deal of needless recrimination, and if this course is pursued much longer, it will render him the most popular man in Upper Canada.

McKenzie returned the taunts by which he was assailed with compound interest. At some future period he said he would talk coolly about the rebellion, of which he was the leader; which the London times had characterized as "a rising of freemen for their rights," whils it denounced the proceedings at Montreal, consequent upon the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, as a rising of discharged placemen, to overturn the very Government which had pampered them.

There has as yet been no further action on the part of the Legislature, with reference to commercial relations with the United States; and I sincerely hope that accounts from Washington will render it unnecessary. The interests of the two countries are inseparably blended, and the line which separates them should be ideal.

Canada is the natural channel of intercourse between the Eastern and Western States; and were the two nations to act in a proper spirit, they would enter into an arrangement by which, even in case of hostilities elsewhere, peaceful relations should be preserved and perpetuated. I shall send you my views on this subject on a future occasion, as I am desirous they should attract the attention it merits at Washington.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Mr. Chandler, from New Brunswick, the delegates from the sister Provinces, are here relative to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad; and I understand the subject will be brought under the notice of the Legislature during the present session. A public dinner is to be given them on Saturday next, to which the Governor General has been invited; and the enterprise has met with more encouragement from all classes than I had anticipated. SENEX.

DEATH OF MISS OSGOOD.—We learn with regret that Mary Osgood, the youngest daughter of S. S. Osgood, the artist, and the lamented Frances Sargent Osgood, died at the Spingler Institute, on Wednesday night. She was about twelve years old, and was a child of rare beauty and unusual precocity of intellect. Several of Mrs. Osgood's poems were addressed to her.

It has been semi-officially announced that the fugitive slave law is to be the test of Democracy in the next Presidential election. All who will swear to support that law are to be permitted to stand with Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, &c, on the Democratic platform; all others are to be shoved one side. The authority by which this new article is to be interpolated into the Democratic creed is not stated.—*Greenfield Democrat.*

NEW BUILDING BRICK.—Horace Greeley, in his letters from the World's Fair, speaks of a new description of brick for building now introduced in London, under the patronage of the Sanitary Commission. They are made hollow, and are said to be a perfect protection against the dampness so generally experienced in brick houses. They are larger than the old-fashioned kind, and can be laid one third faster. It is believed that they will effect a saving in the cost of building. The hollow brick is a far less perfect conductor of heat and cold than the solid one, consequently a house built of the former is much cooler in summer and warmer in winter. It is confidently and reasonably hoped in London that very signal improvements in the dwellings, especially of the poor, are to be secured by means of this invention. Prince Albert has caused two Model Cottages of this material to be erected at his cost in Hyde Park, near the Great Exhibition, in order to attract general attention to the subject.

JUDGE BRYAN MULLANPHY.—This gentleman, who has occupied a conspicuous place in the politics of Missouri, died suddenly at St. Louis on the 15th ultimo. His will has been admitted to probate, and the only devise he makes is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to the city of St. Louis, for the benefit of foreign emigrants, in destitute circumstances, reaching that city. The residue of his estate, estimated at between three and four hundred thousand dollars, after discharging the above bequest, goes to his legal heirs, under the laws of descent of the State of Missouri. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the death of Judge Mullanphy, concludes a lengthy article in this wise:

"With all his eccentricities, Judge Mullanphy had some striking traits of character, which were worthy of all commendation. In works of genuine charity, he was always in the front rank; close in his dealings with others, his hand was always open to the poor. This ennobling trait would have redeemed his character from a thousand faults. Just and upright in his dealings, firm and impartial as a judge, faithful and assiduous in the discharge of public trusts, the mantle of charity, now that he is gone, should cover the minor blemishes of a character marked by these rare qualities. He died unmarried, and in the prime of his manhood."

ON THEIR OWN HOOK.—The South have now a Southern Review. One of the articles in the June number is on the "Management of Negroes." It is called De Bow's Review. A prospectus is now out for a Southern Parlor Magazine—to be published at Mobile—at one dollar per annum. J. D. Regan and Miss C. W. Barber are to edit it.

Awhile since, some people "down South" stopped their subscriptions for Godey's Lady's Book, because Grace Greenwood wrote charming articles for it, and Grace Greenwood on other occasions wrote articles, letters, and songs, against Human Slavery. Of course, no such heretic as Grace Greenwood will write for the Southern Parlor Magazine. If they get as life-giving, piquant, and sprightly articles as she wrote, they will do well. We do not believe they will. To produce them, one must drink the waters of Freedom. "Sparkling and bright," they are the genuine stimulus of genius.—*Alb. Jour.*

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10, 1851.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We shall continue to furnish all new subscribers from the commencement of Mrs. Stowe's story, unless otherwise specially ordered.

NOTICE TO OUR CINCINNATI SUBSCRIBERS.—For several reasons, it has been found best to send the *Era* to subscribers in Cincinnati by mail after the 1st of July, except to those who *particularly request* it delivered by carrier, as before.

We have had laid upon our table a lithographic likeness of Barnabas Bates, Esq., the father of the Cheap Postage System in the United States, taken from a daguerrean by J. H. Whitehurst, and is beautifully executed, and a striking likeness.

We commend it to those who appreciate and desire to hold in remembrance the untiring efforts of Mr. B. to bring about this reform in the postage system.

It is for sale at Whitehurst's Daguerrean Gallery. *

The Republic is mistaken when it represents the *National Era* as the organ of the party which avows its purpose to seek the abolition of slavery over "the ruins of the American Church, and the American State." It should correctly state its premises before it draws conclusions. *

THE COURT MARTIAL.—On the 1st inst. the charge of disobedience was withdrawn against Col. Talcott, as the order to Carmichael was given before the Secretary issued his regulation in January. *

PLANK ROADS.—Our neighbors of Georgetown talk of making a plank road from Georgetown to Rockville, and from Georgetown to Fairfax Court House. Go ahead. *

CEREMONIES OF THE FOURTH.

The principal display in this city on the 4th of July was the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the south wing of the Capitol, intended for the new Hall of the House of Representatives. The order of procession and exercises was as follows:

Marshal of the District of Columbia and Aids.
Military Escort.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Military Officers of the several States and Territories.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812.

Civic Procession.

Persons present at laying of the corner stone of the Capitol in 1793.
President of the United States and Orator of the Day.
Heads of Departments.
Cabinet Members of former Administrations.
Committees of Public Buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives; Architect of the Capitol; Commissioner of Public Buildings.
Heads of Bureaus.
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Judges of the United States Courts
Judges of State Courts.
Diplomatic Corps.
Chaplains of the Thirty-first Congress.
The Reverend Clergy of the District.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Governors of States.
Delegations from States.
Washington Monument Society.
Members of Smithsonian Institution.
Members of National Institute.
Ex-Mayors of the City of Washington.
The Corporate Authorities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington.
Members of the Society of Cincinnati.
The Masonic Fraternity.
The several Temperance Orders and Societies.
The Washington Benevolent Society.
The German Benevolent Society.
Literary Associations, Colleges, and Schools, of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several States.
Citizens of Washington.

Order of Ceremonies at the Capitol.

1. Prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate.
2. Laying of the corner stone by the President of the United States.
3. Masonic ceremonies by the M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the District of Columbia.
4. Address to the Masonic Fraternity by the Grand Master.
5. Address by the Secretary of State.
6. Benediction by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives.
7. Music.

The day was pleasant — the sun not too hot — the air delightful. Mr. Webster's speech was not delivered with much energy, and was not received with much applause. Everybody seemed intent upon enjoyment. Groups gathered in the shade under the trees, or strolled carelessly through the grounds, seemingly heedless of the danger impending over the Union, and indifferent to the Herculean efforts of our great Statesman to prevent it from bursting to "everlasting smash." *

INTOLERANCE.—The *Washington Union* rejoices that the *Era* is not permitted to circulate in the Southern States, and seems anxious also to restrict the circulation of the *Southern Press* in that region. The sentiment of Thomas Jefferson, that "error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it," finds no response in the breast of the editor of the "sole organ of the Democracy at the seat of Government." The spirit of despotism is the same in all ages. The liberty of the press is the terror of tyrants the world over. The *Union* has doubtless a high opinion of the intelligence and judgment of the Southern people, but it has a queer way of paying them a compliment. It evidently fears to bestow upon them more truth than it can comprehend. Would it not be well to establish a censorship of the press in this land of Freedom? We would not probably have to go far to find a person who would fill the office of censor with alacrity. *

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN WESTCHESTER.—We see by the *Register and Examiner* that a fugitive slave case occurred there last Saturday morning. A young colored woman named Elizabeth Williams, who had been convicted at last January court of the larceny of some money, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the county jail, was discharged on Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock. She was immediately arrested at the prison door, by Milton Lapham, acting as deputy United States Marshal, and taken before Jas. L. Jones, Esq, United States Commissioner, charged with being a fugitive from labor, from Newcastle county, in the State of Delaware. Here, without friends, without counsel, with no one present but the Commissioner, the Marshal, the claimant, or his agent, and his counsel, F. Pennington, Esq., in an almost incredibly short space of time she was delivered to the claimant or his agent, who put her into a close wagon and drove rapidly from the State.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

The Westchester Record complains that the rules of the prison were violated by admitting any one but a public officer or a clergymen to a convict, (the claimant, George McCune, having been admitted to identify her,) and the hour at which she was delivered, before 4 o'clock in the morning, being unusual. It also complains of the girl having no counsel or witnesses; also, that the girl's term of sentence expired at 12 o'clock, while the prison authorities detained her till 4 next morning. *

THE CLERGY INTERFERING IN POLITICS.—Rev. Dr. Plummer, of Baltimore, has written a strong Union letter, which is published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, and warmly praised by all Union-loving papers. *

THE SOUTHERN STANDARD is the title of a new secession paper just started at Charleston, South Carolina, the first number of which has reached us. B. C. Pressley is the editor. It presents a very neat appearance. *

For the National Era.

PRAYER.

BY MISS PHŒBE CAREY.

Fainter, fainter, all the while,
On us beams her patient smile;
Brighter, as each day returns,
In her cheek the crimson burns;
And her ever fond caress
Hath more clinging tenderness—
Saviour, Saviour, unto her,
Draw thou near and minister!

And when on the crumbling sand
Of life's shore her feet shall stand,
When the death-stream's heavy surge
Moans for her its solemn dirge,
And our earthly love must shrink,
Trembling backward, from the brink—
Saviour, Saviour, take her hand,
That her feet may firmly stand!

Hold it kindly in thine own,
Gently, gently, lead her down,
And when o'er that solemn sea
Safely she has walked with thee,
Nearing to that other shore
Whence a voice has called her o'er—
Saviour, Saviour, from the tide,
Aid her up the heavenly side!

Lead her on that glowing way,
Brighter than the path of day,
Where of old the martyrs came
Shining on a path of flame;
Where a thousand saints have trod
Towards the city of our God—
Saviour, till her wanderings cease,
On the eternal hills of peace!

FOURTH OF JULY.

"OUR MANIFEST DESTINY" AND DUTY.

We have seen the seventy-fifth anniversary of our Nation's birthday. Within the life-time of men then born, the large prophecy of our Fathers' hopes has been abundantly fulfilled. Their actual frontier was the Allegheny mountains; their prospect reached the waters of the Mississippi. Our border already lies upon the shore of the Pacific, and all the temperate region of the Continent and its islands lie within our grasp. National dominion is a matter of races, under a necessary law that determines the distribution of men, as of animals and vegetables, according to adaptation. However title and possession are obtained, natural fitness settles the question of occupancy. Nations by any chance mislocated, or by misgovernment become incapable, are by the order of the world expelled or extinguished. The story of Canaan is rehearsed in every age of the world, wherever and whenever the stage is ready for the action. And the after-piece follows under the same law. As Jerusalem was destroyed, so the Moors were ultimately banished from Spain, and the descendants of their conquerors are now, in their turn, at the mercy of the Anglo-American. The law manifests its absoluteness every way. It is not in the accidents of battle, nor even in eminent administrative policy, to determine the geographical relations of a people. The Normans conquered England, and have known how to retain the Government and shape its policy; but the Saxon holds the territory, and it is not in the nature of things to allow of his displacement. The children of that race are in their nature democratic, and they are as inevitably Protestant. The Norman changes not the spirit of his religion, however he may change its given name, for the simple reason that he is still a Norman. He may organize a formal aristocracy in the Government, and insert the divine right of kings, and supremacy in matters of faith into the authorized creed; but democracy is still no more suppressed than the Saxon blood is extinguished.

There is a rule of right for nations as for individuals; and national retribution, proved by every page of history, establishes the idea of a national morality, substantially conforming to the familiar teaching of every man's conscience. Men's private duties conform to their social interests, and there is a positive law which rules the society of nations. Nevertheless, strength and fitness settle the antagonism of tribes of men, just as "might makes right," among the fowls of the air, the trees of the forest, and the beasts of the field.

The cultivation of the earth *must* proceed, the cumberers of the ground must give place to its fruitful occupants, until the varieties of men shall each find their appropriate place, and universal social harmony arises out of universal physical adjustments.

But the method of Providence does not, for all this, reverse the laws of conscience. The prophets who denounced bondage and oppression upon Israel for its sins, added the retribution which should fall upon the Assyrian nation for the crime of that enslavement and oppression. The law is unchanged, for it rests in "the necessary relations of things." God does not depend upon the people whom he seems most to favor; if they fail in the trial of prosperity, they must give place to better instruments, and answer for their delinquencies besides, to the hard justice which the world's law administers.

Our inference is, that the march of the American empire is onward; and annexation, by one means or another, inevitable, until the limit is reached which Nature interposes. There we must cease to aggregate States; and if we go farther for the pride of dominion, it will be only in the way of a system of dependent provinces, which seems quite as impotable as impolitic for our people.

If we are right here, then, the question of extension of our territorial dominion is not the matter for debate and strife between the men of conflicting principles and policies who are responsible for the conduct of the nation. The rule of scientific classification holds here, as in other things, like with like easily and safely congregates; and it is not quantity or extent which governs the natural policy, but such resemblance and affinity as makes harmony and unity. All the men of the earth who are close in kindred will dwell together better than apart; and no breadth of contiguous domain, (having suitable conditions,) will divide or enfeeble them. In fact, the families of the earth must be grouped according to their affinities and relations to physical geography before they can be settled, and in this necessity they will find their surest protection from the mutual mischief of their national disparities. Identity is not necessary to brotherhood, nor confusion of differences to harmony of relations. A well-poised variety makes the true unity, and national differences are just as necessary and as happy as individual. They are the same principle applied to masses, which we recognise and accept in relation to single men.

Inhabitation therefore is controlled by an absolute physical law, but institutions and civil and social government take their form from moral causes, and these are so much within our management that we are fully responsible for them. There is no law of nature, no condition of locality, no principle of climate or of physical geography, which compels or authorizes the relations of the higher law. Morals are superior by God's ordination to matter, just as the laws of life override those of the inert elements. No man's wrongs are necessary to any other man's rights. The blunder is as great as the crime. The Creator never intended nor allowed the differences between men to be the cause of war between them. As the members of the human body have, each, a various office and unlike capacities, yet are linked together in healthy sympathies, and act together in harmonious uses, so in the scheme of human societies "we are all members one of another."

There is a system of life conformable to the design of our Maker, and as full of blessing and beauty as he is of beneficence. We must find it, and obey it. The hostilities of color, caste, and condition, must be suspended. Every man must be secured in the use of his own body and mind, and helped to the best use of them; every man must be invested with the necessary means of the best life he is capable of, and no conflicting rights or claims must be held sacred. The world now is quite as capable of ordering its policy as it was in the barbarous ages, surely. Men must be kept out of crime and despair—out of prisons and poor-houses—by their felt interests in good order and assured attainment of property. Constitutions must be shaped according to good conscience, and laws conformed to man's nature and necessities, rather than to the conservatism of property and opinions, as they are. In a word, the idea in the Declaration of Independence must be realized and justified, for it is as good for reformation as for revolution, and is true, however our conduct may contradict it, and must therefore be inaugurated in our social and political system throughout.

Heaven help the man who holds its annunciation to be a mere rhetorical flourish—crucifying the Saviour is not quite so bad as scoffing at him; and we turn the cutting edge of the same judgment to him that answers a necessity of our nature and a pledge and promise of the Divine Master with the cool criticism of "visionary!" SENIOR.

SLAVERY.

SLAVERY began everywhere in fraud and violence; it could begin no otherwise; it is not the abuse of any natural law or order, but a war upon them; it is not the perversion of any true or necessary relation or system, but the overthrow of all of nature's societary ordinances and institutions. If it were like the case of a child's liberty too severely restrained or too long withheld, or like tyranny in marriage, or even like political despotism, it would still, in principle, be but a matter of degrees, and not of essence, however monstrous in idea or intolerable in fact, and would require amendment only, and not abolition; but its foundation is laid in wrong, and the whole fabric is one "stone of offence" piled upon another, till the last possibility of outrage is reached, and "the abomination of desolation standeth in the holy place."

In parental, marital, and civil government, power is intrusted to rulers for necessary ends, and upon conditions and with safeguards which may secure faithful and beneficent administration. In these natural institutions, authority is vested on such grounds and to such uses, that the assent of the governed party may be justly assumed, even where it is not and cannot be expressly stipulated and contracted. The human infant is committed by the ordinance of nature into the hands, and subjected to the control, of parents, in the utmost incapacity for self-defence; without equivalents for exchange, and without capacity to recompense the benefits it claims, but dependent utterly, until developed into maturity of mind and body by the party against whom he is at last to claim independence and self-service. Nature has decreed that liberty shall be inalienable. It cannot be purchased by any benefits or forfeited for any difference of capability. The instincts which execute the purposes of creation provide protection for innocent helplessness; and, rebuking the false philosophy of slavery, the parent becomes the child's slave, the benefactor is made the bondman of the beneficiary.

In the Divine constitution, it is everywhere the rule that "the elder shall serve the younger," and "the greatest shall be the servant of all." So, the angels minister to men, and the heroes of the human race, in every grade and sphere of goodness, render their lives in service and sacrifice for the world that lies below him. In truth, power in either God or man would be monstrous if it existed for any other than beneficent uses. Self is neither the beginning nor the end of being. Life is a fountain that is in perpetual outflow; it knows and needs no ebb tide, for the bountiful heavens supply it. But slavery builds itself upon the opposite idea, affronting God's truth with its profane falsehood. It claims a property in the objects of its care, and denying all the duty that runs current with Heaven's endowments, and refusing all kindness to dependents, it dares to count its selfish care as so much cost of purchase, turns superiority into hostility, and treacherously makes advantage of every difference which was given "from grace *to* grace;" pleading in the face of Heaven, where only inferiors can have service from superiors, its higher nature for its lower life!

The rights of rational beings do not rest, as the system falsely assumes, upon equality of faculties, or of their development, but upon equality of nature; and then all difference in individuals is in the difference of wants, and so, in favor of the most needy. Every faculty given brings with it a charter for its free use. As surely as God gave the eye for light and the lungs for air, he intended the largest life for every capacity of the human soul. Would any competent mechanic insert wheels and pullies, screws and levers, in his machine, which must not work to any end, or in any service? Or would he waste material in giving any one excessive and dangerous strength, incompatible with the integrity and harmony of the whole? Slavery, by maiming the mind and restraining the best affections of the heart, insults and resists the Maker of the man, and compels the truth of Heaven to obey the lie of earth.

If the African, or the Celt, or any other race, is inferior to the Saxon, to the entire extent of the difference abate the responsibilities and the trusts reposed in them, but do not prey upon them in the manner of the beast with his victim. Remember that the reciprocities of man with man are demanded here, and that humanity was made capable of every kind of good, that it might by every means attain to it.

No man must say, I withhold liberties and rights from other men because they are incapable of them, while he in fact does so for his own use.

Slavery is still an anomaly and a falsehood in every shift and under every pretence. No truth will cover it. Men do not seize upon the imbeciles of their own caste to make merchandise of them, but to guard and govern them for *their* benefit. Over childhood authority is exerted, and the produce of its labor may be appropriated; but the child is none the less the heir of its own earnings, and all its father's wealth besides. Here is a difference that scouts the pretended analogy, and rebukes its imposture. If the African be incapable of equality in civil and social relations, that natural incapacity will assuredly prevent the usurpation. Turn him free into the field of civilized competition, and it will not be necessary to take from him anything that he has, in order to prevent him from taking anything which he has not, and cannot hold if by any accident it were put within his grasp. They are slaves now, without capital, combination, or learning. If the stimulus of wages for work should fail to excite to industry, the power of punishment which avails now still remains. Society can protect itself as well as individuals can, and has the same rights, and it may use them more wisely and efficiently. If the whip is necessary now to make the slave earn his master's bread, it might justify itself by such authority to make him earn his own; and at the worst, the burden of the worthless would be borne, just as it is now, by the aggregate of the prosperous and successful. The argument that answers objections is supplied by the system itself everywhere, and better ones abound, for these worst would not be needed.

Nor is the alleged insensibility of the subjects to the evils of their condition good for anything in reply to the whole case. The system is now warring with truth, religion, progress, as much and even more deplorably than with the slave's rights and interests. To sustain it, the Bible is prostituted, and all principle is perverted. Men are encouraged to teach that the highest law known to the world is inexpedient, and that revealed truth is indifferent to all the sins and sufferings of master and slave; and so, "the word of God is made of none effect," for the sake of this established wrong, and we lose its power for all the purposes for which it was given. Religion becomes, through the rule of construction thus countenanced, a mere matter of metaphysics, and morals and conduct are not only deprived of its light and authority, but are absolutely nullified by it, whenever a wrong well circumstanced lifts its brazen front, and defies the truth of reason and nature.

It is terrible to be told that Christ and his apostles had a word of condemnation for Roman and Greek and Barbarian slavery, which extended to life and limb at the discretion of utter despote; and terrible are the necessities of the system which so muddies the waters of our spirit life.

The progress of national prosperity, the peace of our own country, and the hopes of the uprising masses of Europe and of the world, are all injuriously affected by it. The slave's alleged incapacity is no relief for all this, but rather, the allegation is the cause of it all; and so the wrong reacts, and those for whom it is inflicted suffer equally by the rebound of the blow they strike.

But, when the abstract principle is conceded, the obstinate wrong-doer turns from the abandoned outworks, and fortifies the admitted evil in its own existence. "It is upon us, and we cannot get rid of it." If that is all true, it is time to learn by it the defects of the system of things which has no remedy for such a wrong, and no provision for such rights as are thus invaded. If that ulcer keeps you alive now, look to your constitution, reform your whole system, for it eats and spreads while it gives vent to so much disease and mischief. The knowledge which compels that confession should lead to something even more and better than the mere legal emancipation of the slave; it should awaken the masters to the amendment of their own order and institutions. For a system that must maintain itself at such vast expense to both the tyrant and the victim parties to the wrong must perish by its own exhaustion, if it is not sooner destroyed by force of the natural order which it antagonizes.

What would become of human society, if the parent must enslave his child to defend himself—if the husband must imbrute his wife to maintain his authority? And how mean and miserable that political economy which cannot take care of its criminals, its idiots, and the inferior classes in its community! How paltry the pretence to truth and reason, of institutions which put society permanently on the footing of civil war, and make all its intervals of outward peace a mere suspension of hostilities, awaiting the fitting season to take the field! Slavery is the force of the grasp so firm that the blow can be suspended and delayed; it is to-day a war as absolute as it was in the hunting grounds of Africa, when its victims were first subdued. A society or community which cannot organize its existing varieties of men and diversity of interests into peace, is a miserable failure for all purposes. The sphere of Government there is a dead match for the sphere of commerce, in which men, women, and children, are treated as commodities, by the people who also hold them to be immortal spirits and fellow-heirs of the same religious hope with themselves!

Slavery is a violation of the laws of nature, a wrong to its victim, and a sin against the Creator. Men may be too ignorant to discover the remedy, or too weak to apply it with success; but it is wickedness and madness to pervert the truth of reason, and "every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," to defend it. The established evil is worse than any change made for its removal can be. Everything helps in the performance of duty, for the system of existence is ruled in harmony with truth and justice. The rule is, first "cease to do evil," and then "*learn* to do well." Doing well is so safe, and takes such good care of itself and its consequences, that we may begin before we know how, in the certainty that we shall find the right road by steadily pressing in the right direction. SENIOR.

MR. WILMOT—PHILADELPHIA POLITICIANS.

The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, approving and sustaining "*all* the Compromise measures," which we quoted in our last, were adopted at Reading, at the time and place of nominating their candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. Mr. Wilmot was not a member of that Convention, but of the other, held by the same party at Harrisburgh for the nomination of Judges for the Supreme Court of the State. And here he said, "he could not give in his adhesion to all the resolutions passed by that (the Reading) Convention. Resolutions adopted in Democratic Conventions, now-a-days, were treated with but little respect, at home or abroad. He hoped for better things." He said he would support the nominations made at that Convention.

The telegraph report says that "pending the discussion upon the mode of balloting for candidates, Mr. Brewer of Franklin made an assault upon the political faith of the Hon. David Wilmot, which was rebuked by the Convention amid a storm of hisses and cries of "Shame!"

"Mr. Wilmot arose, on leave given, and made a dignified and effective explanation of his course of conduct in the Congress of 1848."

We make this explanation, to prevent any misconstruction of Mr. Wilmot, which might arise from our last week's notice of Pennsylvania politics, in which his connection with the proceedings of the Democratic Conventions is incidentally mentioned.

The *North American* and *The News*, leading Whig journals of Philadelphia, are very zealously busy with the proof that the Whig Convention resolutions are quite as servile and submissive as the *Pennsylvanian* claims those passed by the Democratic Convention to be. The *North American* displays them in parallel columns, and asks the judgment of the world whether those of its party "could be stronger, more positive, or more comprehensive" in pledges and prostrations to the South. It attacks the Democrats with the greatest vigor, not to say venom, for their coalitions with the Free-Soilers in those Northern States in which they are greatly in the minority, and charges home upon the Pennsylvania candidate for Governor the crime of voting in commendation of the Wilmot Proviso in his place as Senator of the State, and for the law of that State which denies the use of their jails for the detention of fugitive slaves; and, besides, makes the most of the fact that the Harrisburgh Convention "did not repudiate Mr. David Wilmot, the author of the Proviso and the fomenter of *all this sectional discord!*"

The *North American* is a mammoth daily, and feels its dependence upon the mercantile interest of the city. It is profuse in professions of loyalty to the Union, and makes a display of its contempt for abolitionism. It does all that it can do in its ambiguous position. It denies "hostility to the South," charged upon it by the *Pennsylvanian;* and the charge of "hatred to the South is repelled by its absurdity and untruth;" and it regards "the rights of the South as sacred as our own;" and it begs "our Southern friends to remember," and more of the same sort of appeal in in every article.

It is awkward, indeed, to have Governor Johnston for its candidate, and the whole Free-Soil vote in expectancy; but this only affects the defence; the assault upon the enemy remains none the less available with the "South" and its mercantile liegemen at home; and the Democratic champions have Hale and Sumner and Chase and Rantoul and Wilmot, with Whitcomb, Julian, Shields, and John Van Buren, thrust at them daily for explanation—the argument *ad hominem* pressed *ad nauseum* upon the rival beggars for Southern approbation. The truth is, that the People of Pennsylvania have compelled both parties in turn to do the most unaccountable things, and the leaders have to fight naked in the arena, with offensive weapons only, and the blood flows freely at every blow on both sides. Each party has a great deal of truth to tell their Southern masters of each other, and a great deal of lying to do for themselves. Pennsylvania is so naturally, absolutely, and inevitably anti-slavery, that her politicians, who have expectations which depend upon the South, are in a pitiable plight. In mutual accusation they are grand and terrible, but in self-defence they are weak and contemptible. We sometimes wonder that "the South" tolerates them at all, but slaveholding is a queer system; it implies no confidences and no honesty. The masters are content to allow the liberty of religion, lying, picking and stealing, and neglect of duty behind backs, for what can be made out of the gang under the whip. Congress and the cotton field, well managed by the overseers, pay up for all small losses and petty infidelities.

The Philadelphia newspapers of both sides may vie with each other till election day in zeal for "the Union," filling a column every day with the argument which convicts each other of Abolitionism, if it will pay, and nobody will greatly care, for the country will vote upon principle and instinct, with or against party management, and the end is about the same. The legislation and the sentiment of the State steadily advances in liberalism; and those who have their interest in that direction will always accommodate themselves accordingly.

Just now, while all this paltry strife of emulative meanness is proceeding in the city, Colonel Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, stands upon his votes for the Wilmot Proviso, and the hindrance of slave-hunting, before the rural Democracy, very conformably; and Governor Johnston, who represents himself, and controls the Whig party, takes the responsibility of protecting Pennsylvania from disgraceful submissions, and openly avows his own freedom, which in a politician is the next thing to, nay, the same thing as, demanding it for the slaves of the Southern plantations. He tells the public that the Fugitive Slave Law is just as open to amendment as the Tariff Act of 1846, and quite as safe a subject of discussion and legislation; and we have our guess that Colonel Bigler will hardly pronounce it sacred and inviolable.

We sincerely pity all slaves, white and black; but this does not hinder us from sympathizing as sincerely with their masters, so far as their irritation and disgust are provoked; but we turn away, sick of the game, as from a dog-fight, when we see the South standing complacently with a bone in its clutched fist, to throw to the victor in such a scuffle as is going on between the *North American* and the *Pennsylvanian.* SENIOR.

CLERICAL HUMANITY.

It gives us no pleasure to record the following sentiments, which show how little of the spirit of Christ is possessed by their authors. A weak, timid, temporizing policy is not the sort to grapple with giant evils which demand a remedy. So did not the Great Teacher. He denounced boldly the high priests and scribes, exposing their hypocrisy, their pride, and their ambition. Christianity demands an abandonment of Selfishness, Lust, and Avarice; and he who admits either passion, or justifies or excuses them, is not a correct teacher of the doctrines of the New Testament. What wonder that Infidelity prevails, when such doctrines as the following are taught by reverend divines and Doctors of Divinity? It is evident that there are some things hid from the wise and prudent, which are revealed unto babes:

Rev. Gardner Spring, New-York: "If by one prayer I could liberate every slave in the world, I would not dare do it."

Rev. Dr. Parker, Philadelphia: "There are no evils in slavery but such as are inseparable from any other relation in civil and social life."

Rev. Dr. Moses Stuart, Andover: "Many Southern slaveholders are true Christians, and sending back a fugitive to them is not like restoring one to an idolatrous people. We may pity the fugitive, yet the Mosaic law does not authorize the rejection of the claims of the slaveholders to their stolen or strayed *property.*"

Rev. William M. Rogers, Boston: "When the slave asks me to stand between him and his master, what does he ask? He asks me to *murder a nation's life;* and I will not do it, because I have a conscience—because there is a God."

Rev. William Crowell, Waterville: "Do not allow excessive sympathies for a few hundred fugitives to bind you so as to risk increased suffering to the millions already in chains."

Rev. Dr. Taylor, New Haven: "Have I not shown to you it is lawful to deliver up, in compliance with the laws, fugitive slaves, for the high, the great, the momentous interest of the Southern States?"

Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Vermont: "Slavery is warranted by the Old Testament. What effect has the gospel in doing away with slavery? *None whatever.*"

Rev. Orville Dewey: "Your right to be free is not absolute, unqualified, irrespective of all consequences. Personal rights ought to be sacrificed to the general good."

Alexander Campbell: "I am fully aware, that there is a text in some Bibles that is not in mine. Professed Abolitionists have made more use of it than of any passage in the Bible. It came, however, as I trace it, from St. Voltaire, and was baptized by Thomas Jefferson, and since almost universally regarded as canonical authority—'*All men are born free and equal.*'"

We have great respect for Dr. Campbell; but, with all due deference, we entertain the opinion that Christianity taught the doctrine of the equality of all men, before Voltaire or Thomas Jefferson existed. It has always seemed to us that Democracy owes its existence to the Bible. History teaches that in the feudal ages, previous to the Reformation and the discovery of the art of printing, when the Word of Truth was read only by the learned men and cloistered monks, and its benign influence was not shed broadcast over the earth as now, the nobles regarded the peasantry as their bondsmen, who were honored, not disgraced, by paying them homage. The serfs were held as chattels—as part of the estate—to be sold with the estate. But the Reformation and the invention of printing opened up a new view to mankind. The authoritative command of Scripture came, "As ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them"—placing all upon a common platform, and showing evidently that there is but one rule to govern both the servant and the Lord. It may well be doubted whether a despotism could exist on whose ponderous wheels this golden rule was engraved. The spirit of liberty also breathes through all the poetry and eloquence of the Bible, and nowhere will be found more lofty invective against Oppression. The spirit of Despotism and the spirit of Christianity are antagonistic, and cannot be reconciled; one teaches revenge, the other forgiveness; one permits injury to a neighbor, the other bids you love your neighbor as yourself, and love worketh no ill—it calls down blessings, not curses. The doctrines of the Declaration of Independence are legitimate deductions from the teachings of Scripture, and to argue otherwise is to degrade its spirit below the humane impulses of humanity. It seems to us that this position is too plain to require argument. *

EMANCIPATED SLAVES.—Mr. Corry, a gentleman who has recently been a resident of Lewis county, Missouri, where he had been a slaveholder, was in our town last week for the purpose of giving security for the good behaviour of a family of negroes, who had been emancipated by him, and are about to be settled in Cedar township, in this county, about four miles south of Salem, consisting of a man and his wife and eight children, valued at the round sum of eight thousand dollars. Mr. C. is a native of Georgia, and has lived nearly all his life in slave States, and consequently it cannot be from any prejudices of early education that he has been induced to liberate his slaves, but from motives of the purest philanthropy.

Mr. C. intends purchasing land in Cedar township.—*Fort Madison (Iowa,) Statesman.*

The course of MR. CORRY is deserving of all praise, and we hope his example will become contagious. Were his conduct generally imitated, the work of emancipation would be easy, peaceful, and honorable. Slavery would cease without strife or bloodshed, and the result would be a blessing to all concerned. When will men learn to practice the golden rule, and do unto others as they would have others do unto them? *

PENNSYLVANIA.—The *North American* propounds the following pointed questions. We hope the Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel Bigler, will "face the music," and avow his opinions boldly: *

"Is Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

"Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

"Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?"

MR. WEBSTER AT CAPON SPRINGS.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. a public dinner was given to Mr. Webster at Capon Springs, Virginia, at which of course he made a speech in support of the Constitution and denunciatory of disunionists. It is in his usual vigorous style. After speeches from Hon. Mr. Barney of Baltimore, Hon. L. C. Levin, and Sir Henry L. Bulwer, a Mr. Bruce, who was present, gave as a toast:

"The Fugitive Slave Law—upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

"Mr. Webster again addressed the company, declaring that that law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North wilfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side was broken on all sides. He continued his speech for some time in the further maintenance that the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole."

Boldly spoken. The Fugitive Slave Law is constitutional. Mr. Webster pronounces it so; and, in the opinion of many, Mr. Webster's behests and those of the Constitution are equally binding upon all "good citizens." And yet no longer ago than the 7th of March, 1850, this same Mr. Webster, when speaking of the provision of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives from labor, delivered himself in the United States Senate in this wise:

"I have always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says that those persons escaping to other States shall be delivered up, and I confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that a person escaping into another State, and becoming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment."

In addition to this opinion of Mr. Webster, we published last week that of Chief Justice Hornblower of New Jersey against its constitutionality. Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., late a United States Senator from Massachusetts, whose Democracy was endorsed by Father Ritchie until he found that he could not mould him to his purposes, pronounces it unconstitutional; and the following extract from a recent speech at Toledo, Ohio, by Judge Spalding, of that State, expresses his opinion with great ability and plainness:

"The Secretary of State has claimed recently in his Buffalo speech that the Constitution requires that fugitive slaves 'SHOULD BE RETURNED.'

"Mr. Webster is a great lawyer, but he cannot read plain English any better than you or me.

"The Constitution has no such provision, and the debates, as taken down by Mr. Madison, *show that it was never intended that the free States should be subjected to the trouble or expense of returning the fugitives. The free States simply stipulated, by the adoption of the Constitution, that they would refrain from interposing any hindrance to the recovery of fugitive slaves by their masters, when they should reclaim what they consider to be their property, within the bounds of free territory.*

"The clause in the Constitution is a prohibition upon the free States from interfering actively in behalf of the slave; and it may be considered as suspending or abrogating so much of the law of Nature as would give to the slave his freedom whenever he could plant his foot upon the soil of a free State. But it is no warrant to Congress to enact any law upon the subject, least of all a law that disgraces civilization, and inflicts pains and penalties upon the free citizens in our free States, if they shall attempt to exercise the commonest acts of charity.

"As a judicial officer in the State of Ohio, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, as well as to administer justice impartially between the rich and the poor, if called on to act in the premises, I would set at liberty as many fugitive slaves, apprehended in our State, under the late act of Congress, as could be brought before me on habeas corpus. I believe the law to be wholly nugatory and void; and holding it to be a clear violation of the Constitution of my country, and opposed to the genius of our free institutions, I could not strike down the sacred guaranties of personal freedom, or inflict so much of a wound upon the sovereignty and independence of the State of Ohio as to permit the United States officers within her jurisdiction to encircle with chains of iron either colored persons or court houses when I should be called upon to administer justice."

These opinions are worthy of attention, and show that Mr. Webster's present pos[illegible] be maintained.

OHIO.

The following resolutions were offere[d] L. D. Campbell, and adopted, at a meeti[ng] Whigs of Butler county, held at the Co[urt] in Hamilton, on Saturday, the 28th of Ju[ne]

Resolved, That one Presidential term— tion to the exercise of powers by the Ex[ecutive] not clearly and explicitly conferred by th[e Con]stitution, and to any interference, direct or [indi]rect, on the part of the Executive, with the l[egis]lative Department of the Government, thr[ough] the exercise of the veto power or otherwise— well known principles of the Whig party; that experience teaches us the importance of [ad]hering to them, and of endeavoring to enfo[rce] them practically.

Resolved, That protection to all the various in[dustrial] interests of our own country—a circulating medium of bank notes always convertible into gold or silver at the will of the holder—an extension of the facilities of our external and internal commerce, and especially the improvement of the long-neglected rivers and harbors of the Mississippi Valley—are measures of the Whig party, to the untiring support of which we hereby renew our pledge.

Resolved, That whilst it is our desire that all the rights of each State of the Federal Union, guarantied by the Constitution, should be maintained in good faith, yet we object, as of right we may, to all laws which impose upon the citizens of the free States or upon the General Government any of the burdens or responsibilities of slavery—an institution belonging exclusively to the States where it exists, subject only to their control, with which we disclaim any right under the Constitution to interfere, and in the support of which we are in no manner bound to give our aid.

Resolved, That we but repeat the well-known principle of the Whig party, in reiterating the declaration that Congress has power to exclude slavery from all the Territories of the General Government; and, as living witnesses of the benefits our people have received from the Ordinance of '87, we believe that Congress should provide against the extension of slavery into any of our Territories which have hitherto been free.

Resolved, That the Law of Congress, commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law, is, in the language of Gov. Ford's Message of December, 1850, "objectionable, because it makes slavery a National instead of a State institution, by requiring the costs of reclaiming the fugitive slave in some instances to be paid out of the National Treasury; because it attempts to make ex-parte testimony, taken in another jurisdiction, final and conclusive in cases where its effect may be to enslave a man and his posterity for all time, and commits the decision of this question of civil liberty to officers not selected for their judicial wisdom or experience; because it attempts to compel the citizens of free States to aid in arresting and returning to slavery the man who is only *fleeing for liberty,* in the same manner as they would rightfully be bound to aid in arresting a man *fleeing from justice,* charged with the commission of a *high crime or misdemeanor;* and because in the mode of trial and in other particulars the law is contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and therefore dangerous to free and slave States, and consequently ought to be *amended or repealed;*" and that whilst we oppose a *forcible resistance* to this or any other law of the land, we will contend for the remedy through the legislative power of the Government.

In addition to the above, we learn there was another resolution offered, expressing "unshaken confidence" in the present Administration, which excited a spirited discussion. Its passage was opposed by Mr. CAMPBELL, but the speakers favoring it took the ground that they did not believe the Administration opposed the modification of the Fugitive Law, and with this view it passed by a small majority. This would seem to indicate that the *Republic,* in reading Mr. Campbell out of the Whig party for his opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, reads out the whole party in Butler county. *

The New-York *Evening Post,* after mentioning the sale of Rev. Dr. Pennington to John Hooker, Esq., for $150, dryly adds: "Some folks say that D. D.'s may be bought this side of Maryland."

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, a portion of the scaffolding gave way at Browne' Hotel, in process of erection, precipitating a number of the laborers to the ground, and dreadfully injuring them. The *Telegraph* gives the names of the sufferers, as follows:

"James Hanrahan, brought to Infirmary; skull fractured. Fatal.

"Michael Hanrahan, brought to Infirmary; spine injured, and other hurts. Probably fatal.

"Thomas Cross, brought to Infirmary; severe contusion. Badly injured, but not dangerously.

"Archie Brown, colored, brought to Infirmary; head, breast, &c, badly injured; not rallied from concussion. Probably fatal.

"Besides these, the following were taken probably to their homes. We are unable to learn precisely the nature of their wounds:

"Michael Hanrahan, slightly hurt.

"S. Brooks, colored, reported to be hurt.

"John McLane, reported to be badly hurt.

"Adams, colored, slightly.

"John Hall, colored, arm probably broken."

ANOTHER.—A portion of the scaffolding at the new building, corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street, gave way also on Monday morning, injuring a bricklayer named Amey, and a colored laborer named Wallis, the property of Mr. Jones, the contractor for the work.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Senator from the 1st District in the New York Legislature, died suddenly on the 4th, of apoplexy, at Albany.

The new Constitution of Maryland went into operation on the 4th of July. It abolishes imprisonment for debt, and a number of debtors were released on that day in consequence, amid great rejoicings.

THE CODEN MURDERERS.—Taylor, Shelton, and Murray, convicted of the murder of the Coden family in Kent county, Maryland, are to be hung on the first Friday in August.

We have had the pleasure of seeing Professor Morse, and conversing with him on the subject of the following communication which we extract from the *National Intelligencer*. We hope the plan he has proposed will be adopted, and acted upon by Congressional Committees. This may be done to their benefit as well as to that of Mr. Hill, for we learn that their business has been greatly reduced, in consequence of the public expectation concerning it, all wishing to have the benefit of the discovery.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE HILLOTYPE.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Professor Morse to a friend in this city. It cannot fail to interest our readers. The improvement by BAIRD, exhibited at the "World's fair," is spoken of as a great advance upon the silvering by Mr. Hill, and it cannot be in making a surface of porcelain susceptible to the sun's rays. And now, in the very depths of our forests, has a discovery been perfected which leaves nothing to be desired by Daguerreotypists. France, England, and America have thus each contributed to the perfection of the Photogenic art.

"You perhaps have seen in the papers announced that a Mr. Hill, of this State, (New York,) formerly a Baptist clergyman, was under the necessity, from ill health, of abandoning the ministry, and for a support practiced the Daguerreotype art, and has made the discovery of photographing *in colors*, or *Chromatography*. The result is named (not by him) the *Hillotype*. The discovery by Mr. Hill, but I have every reason to believe it strictly true. A week or two since I received a most interesting letter from him, in consequence of his learning that I had expressed a hope that he would not think of attempting to secure his property in his discovery by a *patent*. I determined to visit him and save him, if possible, the trouble he had experienced. So last week I went up to Kingston, and, bring a chip, I set forth in a northwesterly direction in search of Westhill, in Greene county, some thirty-six miles to the Hillotypist. Leaving after seven hours drive through a wild region of the Western Catskill mountains, passing into the very outskirts of civilization, I ascended through a deep gorge of mountain precipices that rose on each side of the road more than a thousand feet at an angle of forty-five degrees, I at length found the little village of some three hundred inhabitants of which I was in search, ensconced in the deep valley of the Westkill creek. I had no difficulty in finding Mr. Hill. * * * He is unquestionably a man of genius, intelligence, modesty, retiring and sensitive; and his simple description of the effect upon him when the result of his discovery stood revealed before him, was true to nature, and among other things, demonstrated to me that his discovery was a fact.

"I have no time to give you the details of the conversation; but I dissuaded him from thinking of a patent as a security, and in this I am rejoiced. He shall not be plagued with lawsuits, have his life shortened by anxiety and vexation, and his just right in the property of his discovery snatched from him, if I can prevent it. His discovery fortunately has in it a secret, and this can be kept secret, and his ease furnishes a capital example of the reality and nature of property in invention or discovery. It can be seen at a glance, in the edge of the mountain, that, if Mr. Hill's property now absolutely in his own possession, and no one has a right to demand of him, nor to request (it without the right) to see such a thing as he may affix to his property. I have a plan which pleased him, and which, I think, will secure the object aimed at, to it—simple remuneration to him, and in such a shape as to leave him the use of his powers the remainder of his life (unlike my own case) for further research and scientific pursuits, without fear of fraud, of anxiety, of vexation, and endless litigation. More of this another time. I must now stop, simply remarking on the arrangements and circumstances of this discovery, as contrasted with Daguerre's discovery: the latter surrounded by every facility for experiment in the metropolis of refinement and science, the former in the wilds of the Western Catskills, and for experiment, excepting such as were transported by him at great trouble and comparative expense, with limited pecuniary means, into the primeval forest, with nearest neighbors, and to consult with except his wife, and literally surrounded by wild beasts—the deer, the bears, the wolves, the panthers, the lynxes, the catamounts, too, still inhabiting the wild mountain forests that encloses the village. But four weeks ago, (April 18,) Mr. Hill, while working in his room at one o'clock in the morning, during a storm, at his window, happen casting his eye out of the window, saw trotting down the road before his house what he at first supposed was a black cow, but which proved to be an *enormous bear!*"

The Professor, writing to Mr. Hill, referring to the helplessness of any reliance on the protection afforded to inventors against *pirats*, as they are termed in the language of the courts, says:

"A patent is a mockery. It is a mirage, cheating the unwary, and luring the victim of cost, and delusive rampants of protection. A patent is an announcement that another prize is afloat, that pirates may come and take the possession over the murdered body of its rightful owner. It is a target for the sharp-shooters of the legal profession to riddle. But the evil stops not at the robbery of property; it is the tax on the right of free thought. Pandora's *patent* box. Reputation is assailed—fortunately *character* is beyond the pirate's touch—and the upper-most thought the inventor may have previously been, his reputation will be attacked. No reputation for veracity, no purity of heart or purpose, will shield him from the attacks of envy or the wanton and perverse laceration of the legal dissecting table."

This, we regret to say, is not all the ebullition of warped and disappointed feelings. It contains, also, too much truth. In but rare instances have the world's greatest benefactors met with anything but cruelty and injustice. Look at Whitney, and dozens of others that we could name, men whose inventions have enriched thousands, but who themselves, so far from meeting a just reward, suffered cruel wrong and persecution from the heartless and mercenary who sought to grasp the personal benefit which should have been theirs. There is, in all this, matter for serious thought. If the public will not protect its own benefactors, the public must, in the end, be the loser for the injustice it permits.

GENERAL SCOTT.—Commenting on the nomination of General Scott, by the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, which endorsed the Compromise generally, but cut off, under the previous question, a special approval of the Fugitive bill, the N. York Express says everybody that was in Washington when this bill passed, knows that General Scott especially exerted himself to procure its passage. It was at his instance noting Secretary of War. "Seeing the perils that hung over the Union, &c, he brought to bear all the brilliancy of his fame, all the winning seductions of his social eloquence, all the authority of his mighty name, upon members of Congress to vote for that special bill. No one can contribute more to its passage than General Winfield Scott. No one man was more anxious about it, for no one but a scientific soldier knew so well as he the perils of the civil war in which the country was hurrying forward."

General Scott, who aspires to equal the fame of Cæsar as a writer, as well as a warrior, may himself, in his great anxiety, place the country at large the benefit of his views on these great Navigation questions.—*Albany Atlas.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The mind of the political public of the United Kingdom is just now more exercised by the question of the Kaffir war, than by aught else, as well it may be, for it is now costing the British Exchequer about £3,000 per diem, according to official publications.

So long as it was a mere matter of the butchery of the settlers on the one hand and the savages on the other, Parliament appeared as insensible to the cries of the colonists for efficient relief, as our Government to those of the inhabitants of the Territories of Texas, who have for the last four years been subjected to the incursions of an Indian war, almost as extensively as were even undergone in times of yore east of the Mississippi. Mexico having very recently demanded $20,000,000—which, mark it! must, in the end, be paid for the indemnification of her suffering frontier citizens, who were to have been protected by the United States from these same savages under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we shall next winter have the "dear People's" men in Congress a parcel on the subject as their compers in Parliament are, just now, about this Kaffir war. Apparently the strongest circumstance in the affair is a very recent offer of the Colonists, through two separately elected agents, (Sir Andrics Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn,) to take the job of conquering the enemy off the hands of the Government, on condition that the Colony be forthwith placed in its political rights on a par with Canada.

This tender is most significant of two things. First, of the oppressive character of the government of an English "Crown Colony," to which class the Cape Colony belongs; and next, that those who peculiarly the wilderness know far better than the Government, thousands of miles off, how to contend against such enemies. That fact is proved in the much less cost of such troubles as now exist on our own frontier, to the Government of Texas, than to our own; not a tithe of the mischief being done there under the Texan rule that is being perpetrated now. But this African colonial affair suggests facts concerning that colony which may not prove uninteresting here.

Though it was not England's by formal cession from Holland, until 1814, it had been in her virtual possession for about eight years, by conquest.

In the treaty of cession Britain pledged her faith to protect the Boer colonists in the enjoyment of their laws, religion, and property. Yet in at once made them "Crown colonists," in which condition they have ever since had the least shadow of a legal right to what are termed the privileges of a British freeman. Indeed, in the face of the solemn guarantee of the treaty, up to 1834 they were, in all matters of authority, but slaves of the English monarch's deputy—the man sent to govern them in the name of the Crown—just as the inhabitants on the Rock of Gibraltar are, to this hour.

In 1834, goaded to extraordinary exertions by the despotic persecution of which they had so long been victims, the Cape colonists succeeded in wringing from the Home Government a charter, which, though meager indeed in the details of the privileges of citizenship it granted, really was some slight measure the despotic will of the Governor, which, up to that time, had not or part in the direction of their own public affairs. There was a Constitution accorded, giving these small rights, privileges, and franchises, which, though subject to extension by the power granting it, could never be recalled under the well-known principles of the fundamental law of the British Realm. This change took from the Crown the direction of the affairs of the colony, and devolved the task on the Parliament. So far as its substantials were concerned, it merely generated a Legislature whose members were appointed by this Governor, (as agent for the Crown)—not elected by the people. This was bad enough in itself, for it was but keeping the promise of reform to the eye. Lord Grey completed matters, however, by a blunderhead, but fortunately unsuccessful, effort to make the Cape a penal settlement, thus generating hostility to the Government in the breast of well nigh every old settler. They became again restive, and agitated effectively for further changes, which ended in 1850 in a further royal grant enlarging their liberty. The colonial authorities under this grant were to be a Governor, with two regular elective House of Assembly. A sort of board of control was created, authorizing the Governor, in connection with a council nominated by himself, which had certain duties devolved on them. By way of placing the settlers, who were smarting under their former sufferings at the hands of irresponsible authorities, the Governor voluntarily relinquished his right to nominate *five* of the six his breath might have created. So he called on the colony to elect them; which being done, he deliberately annulled one of their elections, repeating, as it were, of parting with power. This first served to incense the people there against him personally, their distrust being subsequently increased by augmented by his effort to use the council for the purpose of the Home Government, which, in the end, it was found, was in reality the tool and duty of the Colonial Parliament only to enact. As a matter of course, the colony became greatly excited against him, as any people will be against flagrantly illegal taxation.

All this ended in the resignation of the four elected members, and in the finding it impossible to induce four presentable candidates to accept nominations for the vacant places. So, not having a legal quorum to register his edicts, his Government came to a dead halt; and he could do nothing. He of course applied to the Home Government for orders, whereupon the colonists sent to England the two resigned councillors previously named herein to expose his high-handed acts of illegal tyranny to the authorities at home and their master—British public opinion. These delegates bore a scheme for a Colonial Government similar to that of Canada, which they were instructed to ask of Parliament, and which, with certain other reforms, they declared would effectually relieve the colonists from the disorders and miseries to which they were a prey.

While this quarrel between the people and Sir Harry Smith was at its height, the Kaffir war broke out, and rages to this moment not more violently than the virtual civil war between Sir Harry and the colonists. The latter charge the Governor with being the real author of all their sufferings at the hands of the savages, his policy towards them being as illegal, high-handed, and unjust, as towards the settlers themselves. It is plain that there is truth in this allegation, from the fact that the Kaffirs avoid as far as possible all hostilities against the settlers, fighting the Queen's troops, and preying on her property only; while the settlers do their best to avoid taking part in the Governor's savage troubles.

The Government has so far turned a deaf ear to the representations of the agents of the colony, replying, in effect, that it is possible that a gentleman who fought like a hero in extending England's conquests in India can do wrong in any position, or fail to be competent to the discharge of any civil duties that might be devolved on him? Indeed, instead of treating their representations as entitled to the weight of May Last Sir Harry Smith was deliberately instructed to suspend the operation of the charter of 1850, which, under the Act of the Colonies, no power but Parliament is competent to do,) and govern wholly according to his own will and pleasure, with a little council of his own selection, made up, if he choose, wholly of persons holding other offices around him only by his consent.

This has the Government treated the Colony as an agency, and virtually ever since. The danger, just now, that the colonists may revolt, and unite with the Kaffirs, in assailing the Queen's troops. It is greatly questioned in England, which, in such an event, would be the rebels—the colonists, fighting for the preservation of their legal and constitutional rights, or Sir Harry and his regulars, fighting to enforce the Star Chamber edicts by which those rights are attempted to be trampled on.

The affairs of France are again attracting considerable attention over the Continent. It is now the disputed that those implicated in the perpetuation of despotism have indirectly done their best to destroy the Republic, in the hope of thus sickening the middle classes—those who have property to lose by revolutions—so that they may for all time to come set their faces against popular rule. The game has been adroitly played, but the spirit of the age being against them, they have failed, apparently, for ever.

Louis Napoleon, as I remarked months ago, was elected over Cavaignac, on whom the hopes of democracy centered, because he was the idol given to his cause from the presses and purses of the reactionists. Believing he would prove a capital tool, we doubtless Nicholas himself footed his share of the electioneering expenses of Louis Napoleon's first canvass. On his election, the majority of the Chamber (Orleanists and Bourbonists) were for at once, by a coup de main, bringing back the Government to its original despotic principles. To this end they forced on him a Ministry of Reactionists—men sympathizing with them; for the President—not the majority—by reason of carrying on the Administration with the Assembly standing ready to vote all his important acts. At the same moment they forced on him his policy of interference in the affairs of Rome on the side of Reaction, and also the measure lessening the suffrage of French popular suffrage. At no time has Louis Napoleon committed himself personally in favor of either of these leading measures of the majority, whose edicts his ministers were forced to carry into effect, the great outrages on the cause of popular rights which have distinguished the French Government since his accession to the Presidency. Since the epoch of the Satory reviews, when the majority finding him more bent on building himself up than sustaining measures and men likely in the end to restore Francis to power, he has been gradually, a fixed purpose, by the breach becoming daily more bitter. In all that time the President has apparently been the most prudent, astonishing all with the unexpected tact with which he extricated himself from the many difficulties by which he was surrounded by the Chamber to surround him. His recent visit to the Chief of Burgundy, at a railroad inauguration, is written down by his enemies to evince a return to his original supposed want of common sense. On the contrary, it appears to me that this move proposes additional proof of his shrewdness and boldness. He knows that, are the election day arrives, the breach between the Assembly and himself will have become so impassable, as to resolve the question to be settled at the ballot-box, into a fact which the majority will be governed by republicanism or monarchy; and he is already so to disenthrall himself from their meshes, as that he may not be dragged down with them, in the coming and trial at the national bar. Therefore, at Dijon he seized the opportunity to exonerate himself from responsibility for the obnoxious measures forced on him by the majority. In so doing, he complained that while they were ready to give his hands in directions in which they might implore the aid of republicanism, they did their best to defeat his every effort to secure his rights to the nation at large: referring doubtless to the vehement opposition which the Bourbonists evinced to the proposition of the Constitution so as to restore, or at least to considerably extend, the right of suffrage, on which the alternate and the only means of making the election of the sums individual to the Presidency for two successive terms, he knows to be necessary to the securing of his a very natural desire for a reelection. For this Dijon speech he has been denounced "by Changarnier and others from the tribune; and it is roundly asserted and very generally believed that the Bourbonists will succeed in defeating his reelection by voting down the opposition to make the necessary change in the fundamental law of France. We cannot see in the signs of the times such results. To us, business men of that country are evidently hourly coming to have more confidence in the President, and proportionately less in the duty only according to the laws and Constitution, and to believe that if the Republic will be safer in his hands than in those of any other, as the Government that may even *possibly* infuse into the minds of the majority, a Bonapartism on the one hand, or sansculottism on the other. This greatly inclines the round republicans to favor the proposed alteration in the Constitution. The Orleanists are beginning to believe that as he will doubtless retire at the end of a short period, he will, after the American fashion, they may then be able to elect the Prince de Joinville, and thus once more practically obtain control of the Government. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the majority will be ready to vote with the President's immediate friends in the Chamber for the demanded revision of the Constitution.

Our city is receiving large additions to its population from our neighbors of China over the way.

THE SONORA INVASION.

The report of Ex-Governor Morehead absconding from the seat of Government with a majority of the Government muskets, reached us by the last California steamer. The *Alta California*, of the 21st May, brings us the following additional news:

The steamer Ohio, Capt. Robert Haley, arrived from San Diego yesterday morning. The Ohio was detained a few hours by striking upon a bar opposite the North Beach, while entering the harbor. The Ohio left San Diego, on Sunday last.

General Morehead left San Diego on Friday, May 9th, on his expedition down the coast. When the Ohio touched at San Diego he had with him about forty men, most of whom left the place after reaching the port. The barque was so poorly provisioned that there was not a sufficient quantity of food on board to feed the crew, and General got in debt in San Diego for stores sufficient to provision the vessel to Mazatlan. A report prevailed in San Diego that he had issued a proclamation offering a reward for him. Morehead left the vessel and went over the line into Lower California, where he remained two days. The party made themselves very obnoxious in San Diego, by fighting and creating disturbances in the streets. The barque was searched by the collector of the port, for the purpose of being made out in due form, and no arms being found on board of her, he did not feel authorized to seize her. A number of his men returned to this city yesterday in the Ohio.

In Los Angeles, a party of about thirty, already organized, are preparing to start by land in a few days for Sonora. There is no report which they make of themselves is, that they are going to Sonora to take advantage of the offer recently made by the President of that State, granting a certain amount of land to settlers who aid him in victory; although it is perfectly understood, from the preparations of the party, that they intend making a forcible seizure of Sonora.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA.

We have received dates last night from Carthagena, of the 8th inst, and from Bogota up to the 22d ult. The papers are principally occupied with accounts of an attempt to overthrow the Government, by a revolution, which, it appears, failed, and the ringleaders of the Pasto and Quito revolutions, with the encouragement and aid of Equador, the particulars of which we hasten to lay before our readers.

Pasto and Tuquerres, the seat and scene of the insurrection, are the two southern provinces of this Republic. They join Equador, on its interior western boundary.

Symptoms of a rebellion having been made apparent in these provinces, to the President, he called upon Congress, then in session, to authorize an addition to be made to the army, which was at once increased under its direction to ten thousand men. The President was also authorized to declare and make war upon Equador, in case it should be ascertained that she sided or participated in any way in the rebellion, or afforded encouragement to the insurgents.

Gen. M. M. Franco, Commander in Chief of the southern division of the army, was directed to proceed with a force of about 250 men to the scene of the rebellion in Pasto, to aid the loyalists and found large numbers of the people gathered into armed companies, and ensconced in a revolutionary fortification, which they had thrown up on their right wing, and succeeded in dislodging them and driving them from their quarters. The insurgents then retreated as far as Florida, and on being hotly pursued, fled across the Cauca, Quitara. It was soon after discovered that about 400 of them had escaped into Equador, headed by their chief Obando, together with their priests and numerous others.

On the 6th, the Governor of Tuquerres discovered symptoms of a rebellion in that province, which soon manifested itself by a pronunciamento being proclaimed. The whole province rose up at once and declared civil war, and called upon Obando to assume the chief command. The fact becoming known to Gen. Franco, he gathered as large a force as circumstances would admit, and marched against them. In their retreat from the Government forces, they succeeded in acquiring strength, in large additions to their numbers, with which, in all amounting to 870, they proceeded to take possession of Pasto, and were expected to be at the interior of Tuquerres. Here they were met by another detachment, composed of three battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, amounting to 1,000 men.

A battle ensued at this place, of a very severe and sanguinary character, in which many lives were lost on both sides, and many of the rebels taken prisoners, and which ended in the total defeat and dispersion of the insurgents, who took refuge in the adjoining province of Popayan, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

The head of the insurgent troops is Manuel Ibanez, who escaped into Equador.

It is to be hoped that the speedy termination of this insurrection will prevent further difficulties between this Government and Equador. Much excitement prevailed at Bogota and throughout the province of Popayan, and the people were all ready to go out and fight the rebels, if occasion should require it.

Congress adjourned on the 29th ult. Previous to adjournment, it passed a law abolishing slavery in the Isthmus of Panama, to go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1852.

INSURRECTION AT THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC—RELEASE OF THE HELEN MAR.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 4*, 1851.

We learn by an arrival at this port that an insurrection had broken out at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on account of the seizure by the Mexican authorities of the Mantillina, of the American schooner Helen Mar, for an alleged violation of the Mexican laws.

The people on the Isthmus resolved to take summary vengeance on the authorities, and a few adventurers, who happened to be passing, at the time of entering the port of Minatillina, at once joined the insurrectionists.

The schooner, in consequence, had been released.

It was the intention of the authorities to send the Helen Mar, together with Captain Selkirk and crew, to the City of Mexico, in spite of the strong disapprobation expressed by the people induced them to forego their resolution.

The captain of the schooner, at the time of entering the port of Minatillina, was unaware that he had committed any violation of the Mexican laws.

The steamship Maria Burt, which is it feared has been lost, had one thousand head of cattle on board.

Mr. ex-Secretary Buchanan has been making a speech at a late ratification meeting in Lancaster, in defense of the past and present policy of the general Administration. He commended the course Fillmore's prominent measures since he has been President, and demonstrated their fitness and expediency. He also gave a description of all—who agreed with him. It is about twenty-five years since Mr. Buchanan has had any connexion either as champion or apologist of the Whig party of this Union, and his present position is a signal illustration of the mutability of political opinion and political associations. During the administration of Mr. Polk, the *Washington Union* represented, with characteristic vehemence and feebleness, the imputation that Mr. Buchanan had a single "cell in Federal" that left in his head. What would "the companions of Jefferson" and Madison" say now, if he were still the "sole organ of the Democratic party at Washington," and were asked to make a speech in defense of and apology for the Administration of Mr. Fillmore? Alas! "Times change, and we change with them."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FORTY PERSONS POISONED.—We learn from the Putnam county (Indiana) *Sentinel*, that some *forty* persons were poisoned near Stilesville, in the county of Hendricks. The cause is not clearly of these unfortunate individuals, it is thought by the physicians, will not recover. This occurrence took place the first part of last week. The person implicated as being accessory to this horrid deed is said to be an old woman, anxious to get rid of some persons living in the neighborhood, and put the poison in a barrel of flour which she thought would be used by her intended victims, but by some means the flour passed into other hands, and was used by a family who had called upon the old woman, together at a quilting party. No sooner had the repast been over than the victims commenced violently vomiting, the usual signs of being poisoned. The old lady was summoned, to give a proper tribunal, but evidence of her guilt not being substantiated, she was released from custody.

ALLEGED LARGE FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The New York *Tribune* and the *Herald* both claim that a fraud has been perpetrated on the Government, to the amount of one million. The Merl. can claims amounting to half a million of dollars The party owning the claim, it is stated, sold out to a Federal Government, and to capitalists in Washington City and New York. The whole evidence by which he obtained this immense sum, he is dead, the *Tribune* says, to have confessed, was false, and the Government now in possession of the information which will probably lead to the arrest of the guilty party, who is about to take up their future residences.

Our city is receiving large additions to its population from our neighbors of China over the way.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.—The *New York Post* says that some of the mathematicians of that city have been gratified lately by an exhibition of the fact, which Johnson had proved, that, in the mere delusion of madness in one who

——"raising round the circle's fruit is square."

It has been accomplished in reality, it is said, by Senor Delatorre, a mathematical Cuban, now in New York, who has made the impossible to the quadrature of the circle, and who is about to visit England for the purpose of claiming the reward offered for it by the Queen. The thing is a fine business, and not very creditable to the sagacity and discernment of the commissioners who allowed the claim on such evidence.—*Phil. Ledger.*

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Charles P. Dodge has been elected Mayor of Sonora.

The Governor had issued an order for a change of the seat of Government, in accordance with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The State officers were to remove on the first Monday of June, to Vallejo, the new capital, to take up their future residences.

Our city is receiving large additions to its population from our neighbors of China over the way.

THE SONORA INVASION.

The report of Ex-Governor Morehead absconding from the seat of Government with a majority of the Government muskets, reached us by the last California steamer. The *Alta California*, of the 21st May, brings us the following additional news:

The steamer Ohio, Capt. Robert Haley, arrived from San Diego yesterday morning. The Ohio was detained a few hours by striking upon a bar opposite the North Beach, while entering the harbor. The Ohio left San Diego, on Sunday last.

General Morehead left San Diego on Friday, May 9th, on his expedition down the coast. When the Ohio touched at San Diego he had with him about forty men, most of whom left the place after reaching the port. The barque was so poorly provisioned that there was not a sufficient quantity of food on board to feed the crew, and General got in debt in San Diego for stores sufficient to provision the vessel to Mazatlan. A report prevailed in San Diego that he had issued a proclamation offering a reward for him. Morehead left the vessel and went over the line into Lower California, where he remained two days. The party made themselves very obnoxious in San Diego, by fighting and creating disturbances in the streets. The barque was searched by the collector of the port, for the purpose of being made out in due form, and no arms being found on board of her, he did not feel authorized to seize her. A number of his men returned to this city yesterday in the Ohio.

In Los Angeles, a party of about thirty, already organized, are preparing to start by land in a few days for Sonora. There is no report which they make of themselves is, that they are going to Sonora to take advantage of the offer recently made by the President of that State, granting a certain amount of land to settlers who aid him in victory; although it is perfectly understood, from the preparations of the party, that they intend making a forcible seizure of Sonora.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA.

We have received dates last night from Carthagena, of the 8th inst, and from Bogota up to the 22d ult. The papers are principally occupied with accounts of an attempt to overthrow the Government, by a revolution, which, it appears, failed, and the ringleaders of the Pasto and Quito revolutions, with the encouragement and aid of Equador, the particulars of which we hasten to lay before our readers.

Pasto and Tuquerres, the seat and scene of the insurrection, are the two southern provinces of this Republic. They join Equador, on its interior western boundary.

Symptoms of a rebellion having been made apparent in these provinces, to the President, he called upon Congress, then in session, to authorize an addition to be made to the army, which was at once increased under its direction to ten thousand men. The President was also authorized to declare and make war upon Equador, in case it should be ascertained that she sided or participated in any way in the rebellion, or afforded encouragement to the insurgents.

Gen. M. M. Franco, Commander in Chief of the southern division of the army, was directed to proceed with a force of about 250 men to the scene of the rebellion in Pasto, to aid the loyalists and found large numbers of the people gathered into armed companies, and ensconced in a revolutionary fortification, which they had thrown up on their right wing, and succeeded in dislodging them and driving them from their quarters. The insurgents then retreated as far as Florida, and on being hotly pursued, fled across the Cauca, Quitara. It was soon after discovered that about 400 of them had escaped into Equador, headed by their chief Obando, together with their priests and numerous others.

On the 6th, the Governor of Tuquerres discovered symptoms of a rebellion in that province, which soon manifested itself by a pronunciamento being proclaimed. The whole province rose up at once and declared civil war, and called upon Obando to assume the chief command. The fact becoming known to Gen. Franco, he gathered as large a force as circumstances would admit, and marched against them. In their retreat from the Government forces, they succeeded in acquiring strength, in large additions to their numbers, with which, in all amounting to 870, they proceeded to take possession of Pasto, and were expected to be at the interior of Tuquerres. Here they were met by another detachment, composed of three battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, amounting to 1,000 men.

A battle ensued at this place, of a very severe and sanguinary character, in which many lives were lost on both sides, and many of the rebels taken prisoners, and which ended in the total defeat and dispersion of the insurgents, who took refuge in the adjoining province of Popayan, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

The head of the insurgent troops is Manuel Ibanez, who escaped into Equador.

It is to be hoped that the speedy termination of this insurrection will prevent further difficulties between this Government and Equador. Much excitement prevailed at Bogota and throughout the province of Popayan, and the people were all ready to go out and fight the rebels, if occasion should require it.

Congress adjourned on the 29th ult. Previous to adjournment, it passed a law abolishing slavery in the Isthmus of Panama, to go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1852.

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WASHINGTON, *December 27*, 1848.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

ANTI-SLAVERY CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

This body met in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 28th May, 1851. Dr. Paxton was elected President pro tem., and Nathan Homas, Secretary.

Committees were appointed to choose officers for the Convention, to prepare business, and to prepare an address on the Fugitive Slave Law.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported the following officers, viz: A. McCoy, President; J. Paxton, Vice President; J. O'Neil and M. C. White, Secretaries.

Judge Stevens presented a series of resolutions, which he accompanied with a thrilling speech. The following are among the resolutions which were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That American Slavery is the most sinful, cruel, and merciless system that has prevailed in any civilized country, inasmuch as, under the light of the Gospel, it deprives men not only guiltless, but unaccused, of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal compensation for any wrong, however grievous; annihilates in regard to them the conjugal and parental relations; consigns them at pleasure to heathenism; withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn and by lawful means to abolish sinful institutions wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally, or through the press, their opinions of the conduct of their representatives and of the laws passed by them, and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizens, and a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we never purposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to infringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal, absolute, unconditional emancipation, without compensation; and our measures, under God, moral suasion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not deserve, to wear the chains and submit to the lash of Southern despots.

Resolved, That every man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose the enactment; and that, in the language of Mr. Justice McLean, "An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or community."

Resolved, That we believe that the late act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves makes demands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy, and justice, given by the Saviour to his disciples; and that those professed ministers of the Redeemer who teach obedience to this law are false teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have assumed.

Resolved, That now, therefore, is no time to sleep; it is no time to be dead; it is the time to wake, and work, and live anew in the cause; it is the time to do, and suffer, until liberty shall be enjoyed by all; it is the time for every one who claims to be a friend of the slave to lay his all upon the altar, to harness himself anew for the conflict, to throw himself into the thickest of the fight, and instead of being discouraged and tempted to lay down arms by the untoward events of these times, to lay himself out to do still more and more, neither giving nor taking quarter.

Resolved, That in the growing and increasing influence of the Slave Power we see abundant need and imperative demand of the renewed zeal and energy of philanthropists, or the day will soon come when the North and the South, the blacks and the whites, will be subjects of a common and hopeless lot—victims alike of slavery which knows no parallel.

Resolved, That all religious, moral, or Godfearing persons, should in all cases boldly obey God rather than man, and suffer rather than commit a known sin.

Resolved, That the leading professedly Christian churches of America, by fellowshiping with slaveholders and their abettors, by refusing to make slaveholding a disciplinable offence or to take any steps to relieve themselves from the support of slavery, have and still are most effectually sustaining that towering system of iniquity—American Slavery.

The following resolutions, offered by E. B. Crocker, were considered separately, and, after discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That such churches, possessing as they do an immense moral and religious power in this country, could in a short period of time by a properly directed system of action effect the entire abolition of slavery, and they are therefore responsible for its continuance.

Resolved, That the individual members of such churches are responsible, each in proportion to the extent of his Christian influence, for such support of slavery, and become thereby a participator in this great sin.

Resolved, That we further recommend the withdrawal of all support of the benevolent institutions that are not openly and avowedly opposed to slavery, and to support liberally such Christian benevolent institutions as faithfully oppose this system.

Resolved, That we earnestly enjoin a zealous and continued effort to prevent the adoption by the people of that clause of the Constitution in relation to colored people, ordered to be separately voted upon, as most inhuman, unjust, and unchristian.

On motion, the following committee were appointed for calling similar Conventions throughout the State, viz: J. H. Tibbets, North Madison, Jefferson county; Lewis Folley, Lafayette, Tippecanoe county; John J. Deming, Mishawaka, St. Joseph county; James Polley, Randolph, Randolph county; John O'Niell, Greensboro, Henry county; Jabez Neal, Westfield, Hamilton county; Z. Garrigus, Jerome, Howard county; S. C. Adams, Kingston, Decatur county; Dr. Richey, Newtown, Fountain county; Jonathan Strattan, New London, Howard county; E. Brookshire, Marion, Grant county; James Dixon, Portland Mills, Parke county; Hosea Tilson, Bethel, Wayne county.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the *Indiana True Democrat, National Era, True Wesleyan*, and in all papers friendly to the cause.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

A. McCoy, *President*.
J. Paxton, *Vice President*.
J. O'Niell, M. C. White, } *Secretaries*.

From the Ohio Star extra.

FREEDOM CONVENTION AT RAVENNA.

Pursuant to notice, a large assemblage of the Friends of Freedom, from the Western Reserve and other portions of the State, convened at Ravenna (Ohio) June 25th.

President, Col. John F. Morse, of Lake county.

Vice Presidents, John L. Gage, Morgan county; Lucretius Bissell, of Ashtabula county; Timothy Rockwell, of Lake; J. P. Converse, of Geauga; Darius Lyman, of Portage county; Sidney Edgerton, of Summit; Elisha Taylor, of Cuyahoga; A. W. Parker, of Trumbull; Jacob Heaton, of Columbiana.

Secretaries, H. M. Addison, Thomas Brown, L. S. Ely, Henry Fassett, L. W. Hall, and J. W. Cheney.

On motion, a committee of two from each county was appointed by the Chair, to report resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Senator Chase, Samuel Lewis, and J. R. Giddings, addressed the Convention, in able and effective speeches, which were responded to with the most enthusiastic plaudits by the assembled throng.

The exercises were interspersed by songs of freedom, by the Hutchinsons, to the delight and entertainment of the Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Giddings's speech, the Committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, reported a series of resolutions, which, after being considered and slightly amended, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, as follows:

Whereas the present National administration has betrayed the cause of Liberty by espousing the cause of Slavery; and whereas the Fugitive Slave Law remains unrepealed, and the odious system of American Slavery is seeking to extend itself over territory once consecrated to Freedom; and whereas the so-called Whig and Democratic parties of the nation are preparing to engraft into their respective creeds an unyielding support of the above-named Fugitive Law as the test of partisan fidelity—therefore

Resolved,

1. That we reiterate the doctrines and firmly adhere to the principles asserted at the Buffalo Convention, in August, 1848, and the Columbus Convention in December, 1848.

2. That governments are constituted to secure all men in the enjoyment of their just rights.

3. That whenever the power or influence of government is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the enjoyment of liberty (except for crime) such act constitutes a palpable perversion of the essential objects for which governments are formed.

4. That the men or party who vote for or sustain such a law, cannot and ought not to enjoy the confidence of an enlightened people.

5. That the true mission of the friends of human progress in our country is to maintain the liberties of the People, the sovereignty of the States, and the integrity of the Union, by the application to public affairs of the fundamental principles of equal rights, exact justice, and no special privileges; to a hearty coöperation in which great work we now pledge ourselves.

6. That the question of slavery and its relations to the State and National Governments has come, in the progress of events, to be of paramount importance in American politics, and that party alone which propose to carry out Democratic principles in their just application to this, as well as all other questions, is rightfully entitled to the *Democratic name*.

7. That the Compromise measures of the last Congress, by making the admission of the sovereign State of California contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interests of slavery, by its omission to guaranty freedom in free territory, by its imposition of unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the People to admit new States, by its provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of equal millions and the cession of large territories to the same State, under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by its invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people by the enactment of an unconstitutional and indefensible law for the recovery of fugitives from service, is proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which it is claimed to be an adjustment.

8. That the guilt of passing the Fugitive Law, of surrendering free territory to a slave State, and the folly of paying ten millions to Texas for territory to which she never had any claim, attaches to both the Hunker Whig and Democratic parties, and must continue to attach to them, while the men who voted for those measures remain with and are sustained and recognised as acceptable members of those parties.

9. That those men or parties who voted for and now urge the enforcement or continuance of the Fugitive Slave Law, should be repudiated by all who love justice or seek the welfare of mankind.

10. That we deny the power of Congress to pledge the people of this nation to admit another slave State from Texas, New Mexico, Utah, or any other Territory.

11. That such attempt to pledge the action of a future Congress was worthy only the servile spirits who made it.

12. That we believe the great mass of the people, belonging to both the Whig and Democratic parties, really desire the happiness, elevation, and progress of our race, and that the time has arrived when good men of all parties should unite for the overthrow of a corrupt administration, and to give effect to the "self-evident truths" provided in the Declaration of Independence, and which constitute the basis of our Government.

13. That the enemies of human liberty now rule our nation, because the friends of freedom are divided in their political efforts; and that it is the object of the Free Democracy to rally all who sustain the right of man to his freedom, to rescue the Government from the hands of those who prostitute its powers to the purposes of oppression and cruelty.

14. That the people cannot confide in the wisdom or virtue of men or parties who hold that Congress possesses constitutional power to legislate for the support, extension, or perpetuation of slavery, or to pass any law which contravenes the law of God, or robs man of his natural rights.

15. That we cannot respect nor can we confide in those lower law doctors of divinity who hold human laws above the law of God, nor can we concur in their teachings, that the Divine law is subject to "Congressional Compromises."

16. That we regard the new Constitution recently adopted by the people of Ohio as renewed evidence of progress in our State policy, but, as it does not embrace in all respects our views, we will advocate the speedy amendment of the same, so as to provide for free and universal suffrage, single Representative and Senatorial districts, and a more extended representation in both branches of the General Assembly.

17. That Edward Wade, Lyman W. Hall, Samuel Lewis, James L. Gage, and H. B. Spelman, be appointed a committee to call a State Convention of the friends of freedom, to be held at such time and place as they may deem expedient, to form a ticket for State officers.

18. *Resolved*, That we recommend the holding of a National Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the Union, at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next, for the purpose of consulting together as to the next Presidential canvass, and to harmonize and unite all the sentiment of the nation opposed to slavery and the slave power.

19. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Free Democracy in each county an immediate organization; that they procure and circulate papers and documents among the people; hold township meetings and county conventions, and use every means to promulgate our doctrines and principles.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Judge R. P. Spalding, being loudly called for, appeared upon the stand and spoke for a short period, with his accustomed vigorous and effective eloquence, the Convention testifying their approbation of his burning words by frequent and most enthusiastic applause.

The exercises of the day were full of interest, harmonious and satisfactory; the weather beautiful; the grove in which the Convention assembled, pleasant and delightful; the assemblage large, (estimated by many at two thousand and over,) and the most energetic and patriotic determination evinced to press forward and strike higher in the great cause of Freedom and of man.

The crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing the letter of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams to the Convention.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

DEMOCRACY VS. SLAVERY.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat.

That Democracy is naturally opposed to slavery is so self-evident a proposition as that it is unnatural for a man to enslave his own brother. Democracy implies a community of interests among all those comprising one Government. It also implies movement—progress. It is the aggregate of all the living men and women of the State, inspired by a common purpose, impelled by common interests, moving forward for the accomplishment of the common good of all. The life principle of Democracy, therefore, is the deadly foe of slavery. Whenever it and slavery fairly grapple, slavery must bite the dust. For Democracy is progressive, reforming, humanizing, and seeks the highest good of the whole. There may be obstruction—hindrances—in the pathway of progress, just as there are eddies and cross currents in the Mississippi; but the great swelling tide of Democracy rolls steadily on toward the accomplishment of the enfranchisement and elevation of the human race. Through the influence of false leaders, and the hope of attaining desirable ends — a sound currency and free trade—it has in time past allied itself with slaveocracy, but the signs are cheering that it is about to throw off the incubus, release itself from all unholy connection with the slave power, and apply its cardinal principles to the subversion of aristocracy and wrong, and the maintenance of the rights of the whole people. The elections in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, have changed tone of the public press, the movements of the young Democracy—the working men—throughout the free and in some of the slave States, lead us to hope for a reorganization of the Democratic party on a true platform of principles, in which all that is worth preserving in the old creeds shall be retained, and all that is right in the new shall be adopted. And conspicuous among these principles must be—no extension of slavery—free homes and a Free Soil for a free people.

The Whig party, as such, is sold bodily to the slave power. Its President, and Cabinet, and leading officials, preach, write letters, use the political guillotine, and make the tour of the free States, to champion the cause of slavery. Constitutionally conservative and opposed to reform, it is in its true condition is now hopeless and helpless, so far as work for human freedom and human progress are concerned. While seeking to obtain power, it endeavored to use the anti-slavery element by professions of love for Free Soil, but, once in power, it turned its back on the men whom it had deceived, and it now rides, booted and spurred, over the necks of all who will not bow down to Fillmore, slave-catching and the Union. To the spirit of Democracy, renovating or reorganizing the Democratic party, must the friends of Freedom look for the only power that can battle successfully against the encroachments of slavery, of land monopoly, of aristocracy, and conservatism, in all its forms.

And this—so far as the slave question is concerned—is the conclusion to which John Quincy Adams, at the close of his eventful life, had come.

In a recent speech at Danvers, Mass, Hon. Stephen C. Phillips alluded to a remark made by John Quincy Adams, very shortly before his death. On some vote in the House of Representatives, in which the Whig members, as a party, had not come up to their professions, Mr. Adams turned to a circle of friends, and said, with peculiar solemnity—

"Ah! the Whig party never will abolish slavery."

Then suddenly changing his tone, with that slight laugh and chuckle so peculiar to him, he said—

"It is the *Democratic* party, after all, that are to be the real Abolitionists!"

Pointing with his long, bony finger to different individuals in the hall, he continued—

"Not such Democrats as that, and that, and that; not in my time; but by other Democrats, and at a future period!"

His friends, somewhat surprised at this avowal of opinion, asked for the philosophy of the thing. Mr. Adams then went into a detail of his reasons, saying that the Whig party had made and would make their action the result of expediency; that to secure power it would court the aid of the South, and eventually become the pro-slavery party; that, on the contrary, when the present managers of the Democratic party were gone, though seemingly bound indissolubly to the slave power, it would, from the inevitable tendency of its own principles, become the great anti-slavery party of the country. "Never," added Mr. Phillips, "did a prophecy seem more near fulfilment."

From the (Boston) Democratic Standard.

The editor of the Gazette asks:

"Has Democracy been so perfect, and Whiggery so vile, that the whole texture of the former must be preserved, and every thread and vestige of the latter annihilated and placed beyond the reach of thought?"

This interrogatory, truth and frankness demands that we should also answer in the affirmative—not that we would say that the Democratic party has been "perfect," but that upon the subject of slavery, Democracy and Whiggery have held the *relative* positions indicated by the question.

This may not be flattering and palatable to the editor of the Gazette, and *all* Whig Free-Soilers, but truth demands that it should be said. From the first agitation of the question between freedom and slavery in this country to the present day, the stand-points against slavery have been made and defended by Democrats, while the surrenders and compromises have been made by Whigs. It was the *Democrat*, Thomas Jefferson, who introduced the Ordinance of 1784, and it was the Anti-Democrat, Nathan Dane, who proposed the *compromise* Ordinance of 1787; it was the *Democratic*, Marcus Morton, a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, who in 1820 opposed the Missouri *Compromise* to the last, and it was the *Federalists* or *Whigs*, Jeremiah Mason and Henry Shaw, who surrendered to the South, and voted for that *compromise*; it was the *Democrat*, David Wilmot, who proposed the "Proviso" in the thirtieth Congress; and in 1848, when it became necessary to make a stand against the old parties in favor of the non-extension of slavery, it was the *Democrat*, Martin Van Buren, alone of all the acknowledged first class statesmen of the country, that had the moral courage to take a stand for freedom, and maintain it against the corruption of party organization, and which he still maintains, while the *Whig* Websters and Fillmores have abandoned their professions, and sunk to the lower deeps of pro-slaveryism. Facts of the same purport as these might be repeated without number, but the above are "sufficient to show what *may* be" and *will* be universally acknowledged, that Democracy, and not Whiggery, can be relied on to guard and protect by *constitutional* means the interests of human freedom. This difference which we have shown arises not from accident, but from the radical difference of principle which lies at the bottom of the two opposing ideas.

THE "DISSOLUTION" SCARECROW.

The *Tribune* thus concludes a long editorial upon that "raw-head and bloody bones" which has so often been successfully used to frighten Northern cowards and cravens into concessions to the South:

Sifting the chaff out of the whole subject, here is what we have left. The Union *was* to be dissolved, if the North should have the "audacity" (vide Judge Butler) to propose to exclude the South from the territories *to be* acquired from Mexico. Then, after having obtained the territories, it was to be dissolved if the South was not allowed to have a specific proportion of them for Slavery—to wit—all below 36 degrees 30 minutes. Then, again, it was certainly to be dissolved if California was admitted as a free State. But all these things have been done, and no dissolution has followed; we have escaped all the threatened dangers, and the very recollection of them is fading from the public mind. Now, we have it from the host authority, that the Union *is* to be dissolved if a certain law, passed in the year 1850, relative to fugitive blacks, whose chiefest advantage and recommendation is that it enables the South to catch runaways at five thousand dollars a head, should be repealed or amended.

"To this complexion it has come at last."

Tell it not in Gath! It is an awful dwindle. And how people can keep their countenance while wielding such a puny terror, after what we have heard in the last two or three years, passes our comprehension. There is neither flash nor roar at such a performance. It is no more like some of the Southern touches at disunion that we have alluded to, than a streak of dirty yellow paint is like a flash of lightning. We protest, in behalf of the national reputation of some of our great men, and of the respectability of our Whig Administration, that this belittling process should cease, at least in official circles.

CASE OF REV. JESSE McBRIDE.

This missionary, it will be remembered, was expelled lately from the State of North Carolina.

We give below his letter detailing the conduct of the mob. His letter is dated, Guilford, May 6; after writing that he is suffering from temporary illness, he proceeds:

"I would have kept within doors this day, but for the fact that I mistrusted a mob would be out to disturb my congregation, though such a hint had not been given me by a human being. About 6 o'clock this morning I crawled into my carriage and drove eighteen miles, which brought me to my meeting place, eight miles east of Greensboro'—the place I gave an account of a few weeks since—where some seven or eight persons gave their names to go into the organization of a Wesleyan Methodist Church. Well, sure enough, just before meeting time (12 o'clock) I was informed that a pack of rioters were on hand, and that they had sworn I should not fulfil my appointment this day. As soon as they had heard nothing of this before, the news came upon some of my friends like a clap of thunder from a clear sky; they scarcely knew what to do. I told them I should go to meeting or die in the attempt, and like 'good soldiers' they followed. Just before I got to the arbor, I saw a man leave the crowd and approach me at the left of my path. As I was about to pass, he said:

"Mr. McBride, here's a letter for you."

I took the letter, put it into my pocket, and said, "I have not time to read it until after meeting."

"No, you must read it *now*."

Seeing that I did not stop, he said, "I want to speak to you," beckoning with his hand, and turning, expecting me to follow.

"I will talk to you after meeting," said I, pulling out my watch; "you see I have no time to spare—it is just twelve."

As I went to go in at the door of the stand, a man who had taken his seat on the step rose up, placed his hand on me, and said, in a very excited tone—

"Mr. McBride, you can't go in here!"

Without offering any resistance, or saying a word, I knelt down outside the stand, on the ground, and prayed to my "Father," plead His promises, such as, "When the enemy comes in like a flood, I *will* rear up a standard against" him; "I am a present help in trouble;" "I will fight all your battles for you;" prayed for grace, victory, my enemies, &c. Rose perfectly calm. Meantime my enemies cursed and swore some, but most of the time they were rather quiet. Mr. Hiatt, a slaveholder and merchant from Greensboro', said:

"You can't preach here to-day; we have come to prevent you. We think you are doing harm—violating our laws," &c.

"From what authority do you thus command and prevent me from preaching? Are you authorized by the civil authority to prevent me?"

"No, sir."

"Has God sent you, and does He enjoin it on you as a duty to stop me?"

"I am unacquainted with *him*."

"Well, 'acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace;' and he will give you a more honorable business than stopping men from preaching His Gospel. The judgment day is coming on, and I summon you there, to give an account of this day's conduct. And now, gentlemen, if I have violated the laws of North Carolina, by them I am willing to be judged, condemned, and punished; to go to the whipping-post, pillory, or jail, or even to the stake. But, gentlemen, you are not *generally* a pack of ignoramuses; your good sense teaches you the impropriety of your course; you *know* that you are doing wrong; you know that it is not right to trample all law, both human and Divine, in the dust, out of professed love for it. You have not, and your course will lead to perfect anarchy and confusion. The time may come when Jacob Hiatt may be in the minority, when *his* principles may be as unpopular as Jesse McBride's are *now*. What then? Why, if *your* course prevails, he must be lynched—whipped, stoned, tarred and feathered, dragged from his own house; or his house burned over his head, and he perish in the ruins. The persons became food for the beasts they threw Daniel to; the same fire that was kindled for the 'Hebrew children' consumed those who kindled it; Haman stretched the same rope he prepared for Mordecai. Yours is a dangerous course, and you must reap a retribution, either here or hereafter. We will sing a hymn," said I.

"Oh, yes," said H., "you may sing."

"The congregation will please assist me, as I am quite unwell;" and I lined off the hymn, "Father, I stretch my hands to thee," &c., rioters and all helping to sing. All seemed in a good humor, and I almost forgot their errand. When we closed, I said, "Let us pray."

"G—d d——n it, that's not singing," said one of the company, who stood back pretty well.

While we invoked the Divine blessing, I think many could say, "It is good for us to be here." Before I rose from my knees, after the friends rose, I delivered an exhortation of some ten or fifteen minutes, in which I urged the brethren to steadfastness, prayer, &c., some of the mob crying, "Lay hold of him!" "drag him out!" "stop him!" &c.

My voice being nearly drowned by the tumult, I left off. I was then called to have some conversation with H., who repeated some of the charges he preferred at first—said I was bringing on insurrection, causing disturbance, &c.; wishing me to leave the State; said he had some slaves, and he himself was the most of a slave of any of them, had harder times than they had, and he would like to be shut of them, and that he was my true friend.

"As to your friendship, Mr. H., you have acted quite friendly, remarkably so—fully as much so as Judas when he kissed the Saviour. As to your having to be so much of a slave, I am sorry for you; you *ought to be freed*. As to insurrection, I am decidedly opposed to it, have no sympathy with it whatever. As to raising disturbance and leaving the State, I left a little motherless daughter in Ohio, over whom I wished to have an oversight and care. When I left, I only expected to remain in North Carolina one year; but the people dragged me up before the court under the charge of felony, put me in bonds, and kept me; and now would you have me leave my securities to suffer, have me lie and deceive the court?"

"Oh! if you will leave, your bail will not have to suffer; that can, I think, be settled without much trouble," said Mr. H.

"They *shall not* have trouble on my account," said I.

After talking with Mr. H. and one or two more on personal piety, &c., I went to the arbor, took my seat in the door of the stand for a minute; then rose, and after referring to a few texts of Scripture to show that all those who will live godly shall suffer persecution, I inquired, 1st. What is persecution? 2ndly, noticed the fact, "shall suffer;" gave a synoptical history of persecution, by showing that Abel was the first martyr for the right—the Israelites' sufferings. The prophets were stoned, were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword, had to wander in deserts, mountains, dens and caves of the earth, were driven from their homes, given to ferocious beasts, lashed to the stake, and destroyed in different ways. Spoke of John the Baptist; showed how he was persecuted, and what the charge. Christ was persecuted for doing what John was persecuted for not doing. Spoke of the sufferings of the apostles, and their final death; of Luther and his coadjutors; of the Wesleys and early Methodists; of Fox and the early Quakers; of the early settlers in the colonies of the United States. Noticed why the righteous were persecuted, the advantages thereof to the righteous themselves, and how they should treat their persecutors—with kindness, &c. Spoke, I suppose, some half an hour, and dismissed. Towards the close, some of the rioters got quite angry, and yelled, "Stop him!" "Pull him out!" "The righteous were never persecuted for d——d abolitionism," &c. Some of them paid good attention to what I said. And thus we spent the time from twelve to three o'clock, and thus the meeting passed by.

Brother dear, I am more and more confirmed in the righteousness of our cause. I would rather, much rather, die for good principles, than to have applause and honor for propagating false theories and abominations. You perhaps would like to know how I feel. Happy most of the time; a religion that will not stand persecution will not take us to Heaven. Blessed be God, that I have not, thus far, been suffered to deny Him. Sometimes I have thought that I was nearly home. I generally feel a calmness of soul, but sometimes my enjoyments are rapturous! I have had a great burden of prayer for the dear flock; help me pray for them. Thank God, I have not heard of one of them giving up or turning, and I believe some, if not most of them, would go to the stake rather than give back. I forgot to say I read a part of the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles to the rioters, commencing at the 17th verse. I told them, if their institutions were of God, I could not harm them; that if our cause was of God, *they could not stop it*—that they could kill me, but they could *not kill* the truth. Though I talked plainly, I talked and felt kindly to them.

I have had to write in such haste, and being fatigued and unwell, my letter is disconnected. I meant to give you a copy of the letter of the mob. Here it is:

"Mr. McBride:

"We, the subscribers, very and most respectfully request you not to attempt to fulfil your appointment at this place. If you do, you will surely be interrupted.

[Signed by 32 persons.]

"*May* 6, 1851.

Some were professors of religion—Presbyterians, Episcopal Methodists, and Methodist Protestants. One of the latter was an "exhorter." I understand some of the crowd were negro traders. Farewell, J. McBride.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

THE NEW FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

New York, *June* 8, 1851.

Mr. Editor: As this most wonderful invention is now attracting public attention, I propose to offer your readers such a description of it as my limited knowledge of its peculiar construction and operation will allow. It is known as "*Phillips' Fire Annihilator*," and is now in successful operation and use in England. So entirely has it answered the expectations of the inventors, that it has already been introduced into the residences of the nobility, from the Queen down—and also into the Crystal Palace. Lord Brougham recently stated in Parliament that he intended soon to submit a proposition, that no vessel be allowed to go to sea without a supply of these annihilators on board. I mention these facts to show that I am not talking about a thing of possibilities and probabilities—but of actual, permanent, practical existence.

"Phillips' Annihilator" extinguishes fire without the use of water. The machines are of various sizes, depending upon the use to which they are required to be applied. Those ordinarily used for the protection of dwellings and stores are about the size of a coal-scuttle, and weigh about twenty pounds each. They are made of strong sheet iron, somewhat in the form of a pail, with a strong cover, and with various compartments inside. Within these several divisions are placed a number of chemical preparations, which, when brought into contact by a simple mechanical contrivance, produce an immense volume of gaseous vapor or steam, which rushes out of an aperture in the corner and fills the room. This vapor, coming in contact with the flame, instantly extinguishes it, although it can be breathed with perfect impunity. A room that is filled with flames and smoke, so as to be inaccessible under ordinary circumstance, can readily be entered with one of these machines in operation.

The *Annihilator* instantly envelopes itself, and the person holding it, in an atmosphere which can be breathed, and at the same time keeps at bay and extinguishes all flame in the apartment. I have not examined the chemical preparations, or the result of their combination, so as to state the precise chemical effect upon the flame in extinguishing it. But that such is the effect, no one can doubt who has paid any attention to the accounts given in the English journals. The *London Times*, in giving a report of some experiments witnessed, says: Before this experiment was shown, Mr. Phillips gave a sort of explanatory lecture, illustrated on a smaller scale. He stated that the great advantages possessed by the gas employed by him over water were as follows: The gas was evolved at a temperature of about 105 degrees Fahrenheit, and came in contact with flames having a temperature of about 300 degrees, and under which temperature it could not exist. The gas absorbed part of this heat, and not only in proportion to its original volume, but expanded as much as a hundred times more, each particle retaining highly absorbent powers.

Now, water thrown into a body of flame only acted on the part immediately in contact with it, although it might be used at say 32 degrees Fahrenheit, much lower than the gas, yet it was found that a very small part assumed the form of vapor in coming in contact with flame, and passed through it, the greater quantity fell down by its superior weight, and was wasted. Mr. Phillips then showed an experiment to prove this. He lighted coal gas in the hold of a model of a ship, and poured jug after jug of water on it without any effect, but immediately the vapor was brought in contact with it, the flame was extinguished.

The cost of such a machine as I have mentioned, when charged, is about ten dollars; and can be re-charged for one dollar. One such machine is abundantly sufficient for the protection of any ordinary dwelling-house or store. Larger machines, to run on wheels, and to which *hose* can be attached, and used for large fires, cost from two to three hundred dollars each.

The following description of a series of striking experiments with the Annihilator, by Mr. Phillips, will be read with interest. It is taken from the *London Shipping Gazette*:

"We attended another demonstration of the powers and applicability of this wonderful invention at Milbank, on Tuesday last, the spot chosen (Messrs. Johnson's stone-yard) being especially for the convenience of members of the Legislature and other able men. Our business in attending these experiments frequently is to find out the cause of failure, should such occur; but the more we see of the operation, the more we are convinced of its unerring certainty, rendered also more valuable by the facility with which it is applied under every conceivable circumstance which may attend a conflagration. The first exhibition was in a wood frame house, filled with planking and shavings saturated with turpentine and tar; when fiercely alight, the flames pouring out of the windows and through the roof, the application of two hand machines quenched the fire completely in three minutes.

"The second trial was on a tank, twenty feet long and nine feet wide, constructed of wood, and filled with gas tar; this, the most inflammable material known, was set on fire, and allowed to attain the greatest possible intensity, driving the spectators to a distance; a stream of vapor directed from the machine chased away the flame; and this experiment, like the first, was completely successful. The third, however, was a more important affair, and the more particularly interesting to us, as it is to the shipping interest that we would earnestly commend the invention. The hold of a vessel of about 150 tons, moored off the wharf, was filled with sugar hogsheads, turpentine barrels, resin barrels, &c., all being filled with shavings, on which turpentine and resin was plentifully sprinkled; the whole was set light to from below, and the hatches opened to give the fire firmer play. When the combustion was complete, and the flames ascended high above the decks, two men, each bearing a No. 8 machine, by simply directing the nozzle of the apparatus to the aperture, succeeded in dispelling every trace of burning in far less time than it takes to record the fact; and as the vapor in this case descended to do its extraordinary work of annihilating the mighty antagonistic element, it was indubitably manifest to every beholder that it might with ease and certainty by applied under every possible contingency on shipboard, both life and property being rescued from the awful danger all but instantaneously, on the application."

A similar description of the above experiments is given in the London Times, Chronicle, Post, Advertiser, Journal, &c., all expressing entire satisfaction with the results witnessed.

In conclusion, I will glance at a few of the advantages of this invention over water in extinguishing fire:

1st. It is directly at hand, and can be applied at once, without giving alarm. In nine cases out of ten, fires, when first discovered, are confined to one room; and although the room may be so filled with smoke and flame as to be entirely inaccessible with the ordinary apparatus of water, yet, with one of these fire Annihilators in hand, the room can be entered with safety, and the flames at once extinguished. The gas thrown out envelopes the person holding the machine in a vapor which is breathed readily, and at the same time drives the flames away and extinguishes them. With the present tardy arrangement, an alarm is given, and before water from the engines can be brought to bear upon the fire, the whole house may be in flames.

2d. The gas or vapor, when thrown into a room, penetrates every part and performs its office without being directed to any particular point. Water will only extinguish a fire by being thrown directly upon the ignited mass from which the flame springs. This cannot always be accomplished. Water has no effect upon a *flame*, that element which spreads and communicates the fire. Firemen know very well it is useless to play upon a flame.

3d. A child of ten years old can operate the Annihilator, for he has only to turn a plug, give a rap with his fist, then throw it into the room on fire, and the work is done. Water is not always at hand, and if it were, the room cannot probably be entered so as to throw it in the burning part. The result is, an alarm must be given.

4th. The gas from the Annihilator is perfectly harmless to goods, dresses, or furniture, that may be in the room. It is well known that water is about as injurious as fire.

It may well be asked, why it is that an invention of such practical importance should be in successful operation a whole year in England, before it is introduced into this country? The only answer I can *imagine* is, that the English patentees and monopolists have hoped to advance its value and price in this country, by its increasing European reputation. If this be true, they have exhibited a very selfish and illiberal spirit towards us. Yours, respectfully,

G. Q. Colton.

A. M. GANGEWER,
Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

Attends to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally. June 5—6m

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES.
FIRST PREMIUM!

J. H. Whitehurst has extended the field of his operations over more ground than any Daguerreotypist in the country. His Galleries may be found on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets; No. 207 Baltimore street, Baltimore; corner Broadway and Leonard street, New York; No. 77 Main street, Richmond; Sycamore street, Petersburg; Main street, Norfolk; and Main street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

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Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given dissatisfaction! This is certainly a flattering proof of the superiority of his likenesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his elegantly furnished Gallery over Lane & Tucker's new store, where a fine exhibition of pictures may be given.

Notwithstanding the usual competition in Daguerreotypes at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded the first medal by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to. March 27—tf

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May 1. G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill

PARKEVILLE WATER CURE.

Accessible from all parts of the United States, situated two miles from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and six miles south of Philadelphia, with which communication may be had several times daily, is now in successful operation for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and scrofulous, nervous, febrile, and cutaneous diseases.

This institution was built expressly for the purpose of a water cure establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would tender them the comforts and convenience of a home.

The efficacy of water, diet, air, and exercise, in restoring the diseased to health, vigor, and happiness, is no longer problematical, and thousands who have been cured thereby can testify.

The resident physician, *J. H. STEDMAN, M. D.*, late of Bethesda Water Cure, New York, has been a member of the medical profession for twenty years, and had much experience in hydropathic practice.

For admission or further information, apply to *SAMUEL WEBB*, Secretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia. June 12.

IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
Farmington, Conn.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, to order, all kinds of iron and composition Castings, shafting of every description, together with the various species of work usually done in any establishment of this kind. The attention of manufacturers is called to a new article of Fan Bellows, for light and heavy blast, which is warranted superior to any other kind now in use, requiring much less power than those now used, and when in motion making no noise. Iron Railing, of modern patterns, for cemeteries, balconies, &c., furnished ready for setting up, at prices which cannot fail to suit those who may wish purchase. Drafts of machinery, patterns, and work of every description furnished on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to, and work carefully boxed and shipped as directed to any part of the country.

June 12—3m JOHN DEMING.

POWERS & SEATON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio.

Sept. 26. R. J. POWERS. W. W. SEATON.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism Cutaneous Eruptions, stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c.

This preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sarsaparilla root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sarsaparilla root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarkable cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

Bardstown, Kentucky, *July* 10, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend,
SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following, from New Orleans:

New Orleans, *November* 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your *Sarsaparilla*, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
FERMIN GROUPAZ.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

New Durham, New Jersey, *June* 30, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians, and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*. On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON,
Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by *A. B. & D. SANDS*, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

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For sale by *R. S. PATTERSON* and *CHS. STOTT & CO.*, Washington; by *ROBERT SHOEMAKER*, Philadelphia; by *COLBY & CO.*, Baltimore; and by *SETH W. FOWLE*, Boston. April 3—eo3m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over the dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of physicians, patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the *Cherry Pectoral* is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. John D. Cochrane, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the proprietor, from Montreal, that he has "been cured of a severe asthmatic affection by *Cherry Pectoral*." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation:

"Hillsdale, Mich., *December* 10, 1849.

"Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your *Cherry Pectoral*, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine, who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the *Cherry Pectoral* has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours,
G. W. UNDERWOOD."

"Hanover, Ohio, *April* 3, 1850.

"Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all who suffer with a cough, what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lung fever, which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a clergyman who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

"Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.

"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

"The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.
SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church."

☞ Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. May 15—3m

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

This paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor,) will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. *The Free Presbyterian* will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lodging place in Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the *Free Presbyterian Church*, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian family, *The Free Presbyterian* will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will most heartily co-operate with every other instrumentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

Terms, two dollars per annum. Address
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Publisher,
Jan. 2. Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa.

HENRY H. PAXTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9.

THOMAS EMERY,

Manufacturer of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and beef tallow. May 15—tf

HENRY MINER & CO.,

Dealers in Cheap Publications, &c., Smithfield street, between Second and Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. This is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West, where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and old novels, Annuals, Gift Books, &c.

Stationery of every kind, Day Books and Ledgers, Pass Books, common and fancy Envelopes, Inks, and in short everything in that line of business. For sale wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any city in the United States.

The *National Era* and other periodicals are kept for sale. Feb. 13—1yg

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This Institution is situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the country, about five miles north of the city of Philadelphia. It is under the care of Dr. Joshua H. Worthington, Superintendent, and William and Mary D. Birdsall, Steward and Matron, and is visited weekly by a Committee of the Managers.

The Asylum was founded in the year 1813, by members of the Society of Friends, with a view of affording to those afflicted with insanity the domestic comforts usually found in a private family, combined with kind and efficient moral and medical treatment.

Application for the admission of patients may be made either personally or by letter addressed to
CHARLES ELLIS,
Clerk of the Board of Managers, No. 56 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or to
WILLIAM BETTLE,
Secretary of the Committee on Admissions, No.
Jan. 9. 14 South Third street, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.
Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.

From Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday. T. H. PARSONS,
Jan. 9. Agent

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

William B. Jarvis, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 28.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

The above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its fourth season. The success which has attended it thus far enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the *Water Cure Treatment*, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant.

The charge for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is $8 per week, payable weekly.
May 1—3m T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Of Henry Clark, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who enlisted in the United States navy in 1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister,
SARAH CLARK.
Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

CAHILL TOLMAN,

Commission Merchant and Manufacturers' Agent for the sale of every description of *PLAIN AND PAINTED WOODEN WARE*. Particular attention given to shipping goods promptly, at the lowest rates, to any part of the country. Orders solicited.

No. 5 Canal and No 12 Merrimac streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Jan. 16—6m

HOOKER & HAWLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut. JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12—1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the *National Era*, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

☞ S. M. Pettengill, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the *National Era*.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Xenia, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the *National Era*, the *Union Mutual Life Insurance Company*, the *American Live Stock Insurance Company*; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

☞ Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room. Sept. 19—1y

FANCY SILK GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

J. K. McIlwain & Son, *Philadelphia, No. 3 Bank street*, importers and dealers in Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Purse Twist, Combs, Steel Beads, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Bobbins, &c. &c. &c. Jan. 2.

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Agents *for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.*

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form, and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
P. H. WATSON.
July 18. E. S. RENWICK.

LARD OIL.

Improved Lard Oil.—Lard Oil of the finest quality equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

The *American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry *Box* Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother. Besides the *Calendar*, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies	$20 00
For one hundred copies	2 50
For one dozen copies	40
For a single copy	05

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as *every Almanac* sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, *enclosing payment*, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to
WILLIAM HARNED, *Agent*,
Aug. 8. 48 Beekman st., a few doors east of William st.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.
(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

The managers of the Parkeville Institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that Institution, for the cure of *DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY*, such as curved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, club feet, and all diseases of an analogous character, and also hernia or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopædic Surgeon, (Dr. F. Cullen,) who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. *HEBER CHASE*, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty.

Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollars, directed to the care of *Samuel Webb*, Secretary, No. South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.
T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
March 20—tf Visiting Surgeon.

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.
EXHIBITION FREE.

To meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country.

It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery.

Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of *JENNY LIND*, taken from life; one of *AMIN BEY*, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerreotype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of *JOHN C. CALHOUN*.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, together with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerreotypes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life-like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerreotypes of their little ones, of all ages.

☞ Miniatures neatly set in lockets, breastpins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.
N. S. BENNETT.
Jan. 2. F. M. CORY.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

The subscriber would call the attention of printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now offer—

Pica at	30 cents.	Minion	48 cents.
Small Pica	32	Nonpareil	58
Long Primer	34	Agate	72
Bourgeois	37	Pearl	108
Brevier	42	Diamond	160

Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated *Scotch-cut Letter*, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of *Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c.*, their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction.

Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

N. B. Specimen Books will be sent to printers who wish to make orders. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
Jan 2. No. 6 Sansom street.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1851.
From New York and Intermediate Places.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad lines leave Walnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for New York, as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Sundays excepted,) fare	$3	$2 50
At 9 A. M., via Tacony and Jersey City, fare	3	2 50
At 10 A. M., via Camden and South Amboy, fare	3	2 00
At 4 P. M., via Camden and South Amboy, fare	3	2 00
At 5 P. M., via Tacony and Jersey City, (daily,) fare	3	2 50

Emigrant and Transportation Line from Philadelphia at 4 P. M., via Bordentown and South Amboy, (except Sundays,) fare $1 50.

Merchandise transported at low rates to and from N. York.
W. H. GATZMER, Agent C. & A. R. R. Co.
May 8—3m JAS. HINKLE, Agent P. & T. R. R. Co.

JOHN W. NORTH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.
Oct. 11.—y